



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 2021

No. 70

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and all who live therein. Holy God, You founded it on the seas and established it on the waters.

Creator of the Earth and skies, to whom all truth and power belong, we ascend our prayers to You. We are humbled to stand in Your presence.

Redeem us that we would be given clean hands and pure hearts, trusting not in idols of our own making, nor swearing to gods who seek to deceive.

Give us Your blessings, O Lord.

Make things right, O God, our Savior.

May ours be the generation that seeks You. Then may we find You in our work, in our living, and in our world.

In Your sovereign name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DAVIDSON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING THE ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF VANESSA GUILLEN

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 1-year anniversary of Vanessa Guillen's death.

Vanessa was one of my constituents before she was transferred to the Fort Hood military base for her Army training. She was a rising star before her life was tragically cut short.

As Members of Congress, and as a nation, we have the moral obligation to honor Vanessa's memory and enact change that will end violence in our military installations. Her story has captivated Americans of all backgrounds. It brought much-needed attention to sexual assault in the military. It has led to changes being implemented at Fort Hood and at military bases throughout the world.

Madam Speaker, I will not rest until there is justice for Vanessa Guillen and her family. My thoughts and prayers are with them today.

CELEBRATING EARTH DAY WITH FERNDALE AREA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Earth Day and recognize Mrs. Sweeney's sixth grade class at Ferndale Area Elementary School in Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

In March, Mrs. Sweeney's class wrote an article called "Stewards of the Environment." Her students were inspired to start the "Every Bottle Back" schoolwide recycling program. The class set a goal of recycling 1,000 bottles, and, as of today, they have collected 1,486 bottles.

Mrs. Sweeney's class decorated receptacles and spread the word throughout the school. The students kept track of their progress with a tally sheet, and every 2 or 3 days educators took the plastics to the Roxbury or Geistown recycling center.

The actions of these sixth graders continue to inspire others in the community. In fact, these sixth graders have inspired the local high school to start a similar program. They have set a great example proving that the littlest of actions can make a big difference.

Thank you, Ferndale Area Elementary School, for your hard work and dedication to recycling.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Earth Day, let us use Ferndale Area Elementary School as an inspiration to reduce, reuse, and recycle.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, before coming to Congress, I served as a Pennsylvania State Representative. The legislation I was most proud to be a part of was the bipartisan Act 89 infrastructure bill that helped fix some of Pennsylvania's crumbling roads and bridges.

Signed into law by Governor Corbett in 2013, Act 89 was a serious investment in our infrastructure, but it is not enough. Nationwide, we know that an out-of-date infrastructure system is costly, energy inefficient, and dangerous.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Today, in a moment of low interest rates and historic need and a rapidly warming planet, we have an opportunity and an obligation to invest in a stronger, greener, and better connected future.

The American Jobs Plan is that chance, a chance to build back better and make a generational investment for our grandchildren's future. This includes: roads, bridges, public transportation, drinking water, broadband, and good, clean energy union jobs.

I worked with a Republican legislature and a Republican Governor to help pass Pennsylvania's infrastructure bill. I hope we can get together and work across the aisle for infrastructure investment for the next generation.

BENEFITS OF THE VACCINE AND RETURNING TO NORMAL LIFE

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, since March, I have traveled my district, administering COVID-19 vaccines. As a doctor and former Director of Public Health, I combat vaccine hesitancy by discussing the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine, and the benefits of returning to normal lives, removing our masks, gathering together, and reopening businesses and schools by attaining herd immunity.

But the deepening mental health crisis has become an epidemic within the pandemic. Yesterday, I read of yet another youth suicide. Eighteen-year-old star quarterback Dylan Buckner, with plans to attend MIT, committed suicide on January 7. His father said that the Illinois extended stay-at-home orders and school closures greatly contributed to his suicide.

As leaders, it is our responsibility to encourage and incentivize vaccinations. One incentive is by removing our masks and returning to normal. Despite having reached the traditional level of herd immunity by our Members, our Chamber does not reflect a return to normal.

I implore leadership and the Attending Physician to follow science and the CDC guidelines, and permit Members who have been vaccinated or who have naturalized immunity to forgo wearing a mask while in the Chamber, and incentivize and show the public that a world beyond the pandemic exists.

Not another minute should go by where children as young as 9 years old commit suicide because they see no hope of a future beyond the pandemic. We cannot waste another second or another young life.

Let us remove our masks and show America that there can be a light at the end of the pandemic tunnel.

REAFFIRM OUR COMMITMENT TO THE EARTH

(Ms. BONAMICI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, in Northwest Oregon, raging wildfires have made the air unhealthy to breathe. Ocean acidification, harmful algal bloom, and hypoxia threaten our fisheries. Droughts and extreme weather patterns jeopardize the livelihoods of our farmers.

But there is hope. By recognizing the scale and urgency of the climate crisis, we can take meaningful action to address it.

Today, the Biden-Harris administration is convening a group of world leaders to commit to ambitious action. We stand ready to work with them to enact policies that reduce emissions, create jobs, and support frontline communities.

Last year, I joined my colleagues on the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis in releasing our bold, comprehensive, science-based Climate Action Plan to reach net-zero emissions no later than mid-century, and net-negative thereafter. It includes bills like my bipartisan Blue Carbon for Our Planet Act, which I am reintroducing today, to help capture the power of the ocean and coastal ecosystems in mitigating the climate crisis.

The Climate Action Plan is our road map. Now, on this 51st anniversary of Earth Day, we must all reaffirm our commitment to the Earth and to taking bold action to solve the climate crisis.

KEEPING OBSCENE AND INDECENT CONTENT OFF OUR AIRWAVES

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, John Adams said our Constitution is fit for a moral and religious people, and is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.

The average American watches about 30 hours a week on broadcast TV. And, of course, what starts on broadcast TV winds up on other screens as well. The Federal Communications Commission is tasked with keeping obscene and indecent content off the airwaves.

While there are some especially responsible parents who raise their children with no TV in the house at all, as a practical matter, broadcast TV affects the moral norms of the Nation.

I have received complaints in my office, and rightfully so, about Cardi B and the GRAMMYS. They wonder why we are paying the FCC if they feel this should be in living rooms across the Nation.

I realize that KAMALA HARRIS has used her fame to promote this performer, but I assure the FCC that millions of Americans would view her performance as inconsistent with basic decency.

Wake up, FCC, and begin to do your job. The moral decline of America is partly due to your utter complacency.

FULL ACCESS TO BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

(Ms. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a registered nurse and a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I have spent my time in Congress fighting to ensure that northern Illinois veterans and veterans across the Nation have full access to the benefits and support that they have earned.

A critical part of that work has been focusing on ending the veteran suicide crisis by providing veterans with the resources they need and equipping VA employees and community partners with the training necessary to support veterans in crisis.

That is why, this week, I reintroduced the bicameral Lethal Means Safety Training Act with Senator BLUMENTHAL and Representatives BROWNLEY, MRVAN, LEVIN, and PAPPAS.

This legislation is an evidence-based approach to prevent suicide, and it creates valuable time and space between a veteran in crisis and a potentially lethal means.

I am honored that my bill has been endorsed by a broad coalition of veterans service organizations and suicide prevention experts, including: The Nurses Organization of Veterans Affairs, the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, the Minority Veterans of America, the American Association of Suicidology, and many more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Lethal Means Safety Training Act and join me in the urgent mission of ending our veteran suicide crisis.

HONORING THE LIFE AND MEMORY OF DAVID KERN

(Mr. DAVIDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and memory of David Kern.

David recently passed away at the age of 79, following a long fight with cancer. I am particularly extending my condolences to his beloved wife, Katy; his 4 children and 11 grandchildren.

David was a veteran of the United States Army, a volunteer firefighter, a small business owner. He served as Liberty Township Trustee for 32 years, and he was chairman of the Butler County Republican Party. He was an avid hunter, fisherman, and conservationist.

More than all that, however, he was a friend and someone who gave me sound advice and used his influence as a mentor.

David Kern was a very good man, and his presence will be sorely missed by his family, our community, and all who knew and loved him.

RECOGNIZING JORGE CHAVES MEZA

(Ms. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, it is such an honor to have the ability to help my constituents back home by solving problems and making our government work more effectively for them.

Earlier this year, a man named Jorge Chaves Meza from Farmington, Minnesota, reached out to my office for help enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps. You see, Jorge came to our community from Costa Rica in hopes of serving our country in the U.S. military, but his Permanent Resident Card was lost in the mail.

This could have prevented Jorge from serving our Nation, but, fortunately, my office was able to work with the USCIS to expedite getting Jorge a replacement card. I am so glad to announce that he received it and just took his oath of enlistment.

Stories like Jorge's are the most rewarding part of public service, and I am so proud of his commitment to serving our Nation.

Thank you, Jorge, for your service.

□ 0915

D.C. STATEHOOD

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, yet another blatant political power grab is underway on the heels of H.R. 1, nationalizing all that is wrong with our elections, the packing of the Supreme Court, and now we have H.R. 51, an unconstitutional bill to create a State of Washington, D.C.

The Founders were very clear and specific to leave our District out of the coercion and the tentacles of a State trying to influence it.

No. This is yet another naked power grab to ensure two new Democratic Senators in a 90 percent Democrat district. That is the result they are trying to get. This new State would be 1/17th the size of Rhode Island and about the same population as Fresno, California.

In 1847, the Virginia Retrocession Act took some of the excess land that they weren't using and put it back into Virginia. We can do the same thing with a bill I am coauthoring, taking the unneeded part and putting it back into Maryland, instead of trying to create a State against the Constitution.

This is a power grab that must be stopped. It is unconstitutional, and it goes against the grain of what our Founders had in mind to have separation.

WASHINGTON, D.C. ADMISSION ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House

Resolution 330, I call up the bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 330, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 51

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Washington, D.C. Admission Act”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—STATE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Subtitle A—Procedures for Admission

Sec. 101. Admission into the Union.

Sec. 102. Election of Senators and Representative.

Sec. 103. Issuance of presidential proclamation.

Subtitle B—Seat of Government of the United States

Sec. 111. Territory and boundaries.

Sec. 112. Description of Capital.

Sec. 113. Retention of title to property.

Sec. 114. Effect of admission on current laws of seat of Government of United States.

Sec. 115. Capital National Guard.

Sec. 116. Termination of legal status of seat of Government of United States as municipal corporation.

Subtitle C—General Provisions Relating to Laws of State

Sec. 121. Effect of admission on current laws.

Sec. 122. Pending actions and proceedings.

Sec. 123. Limitation on authority to tax Federal property.

Sec. 124. United States nationality.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Federal Property

Sec. 201. Treatment of military lands.

Sec. 202. Waiver of claims to Federal property.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

Sec. 211. Residency requirements for certain Federal officials.

Sec. 212. Renaming of Federal courts.

Sec. 213. Conforming amendments relating to Department of Justice.

Sec. 214. Treatment of pretrial services in United States District Court.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

Sec. 221. Permitting individuals residing in Capital to vote in Federal elections in State of most recent domicile.

Sec. 222. Repeal of Office of District of Columbia Delegate.

Sec. 223. Repeal of law providing for participation of seat of government in election of President and Vice-President.

Sec. 224. Expedited procedures for consideration of constitutional amendment repealing 23rd Amendment.

TITLE III—CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Employee Benefits

Sec. 301. Federal benefit payments under certain retirement programs.

Sec. 302. Continuation of Federal civil service benefits for employees first employed prior to establishment of District of Columbia merit personnel system.

Sec. 303. Obligations of Federal Government under judges' retirement program.

Subtitle B—Agencies

Sec. 311. Public Defender Service.

Sec. 312. Prosecutions.

Sec. 313. Service of United States Marshals.

Sec. 314. Designation of felons to facilities of Bureau of Prisons.

Sec. 315. Parole and supervision.

Sec. 316. Courts.

Subtitle C—Other Programs and Authorities

Sec. 321. Application of the College Access Act.

Sec. 322. Application of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act.

Sec. 323. Medicaid Federal medical assistance percentage.

Sec. 324. Federal planning commissions.

Sec. 325. Role of Army Corps of Engineers in supplying water.

Sec. 326. Requirements to be located in District of Columbia.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. General definitions.

Sec. 402. Statehood Transition Commission.

Sec. 403. Certification of enactment by President.

Sec. 404. Severability.

TITLE I—STATE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Subtitle A—Procedures for Admission

SEC. 101. ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act, upon the issuance of the proclamation required by section 103(a), the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth is declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever.

(b) *CONSTITUTION OF STATE.*—The State Constitution shall always be republican in form and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

(c) *NONSEVERABILITY.*—If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of this Act and any amendments made by this Act shall be treated as invalid.

SEC. 102. ELECTION OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVE.

(a) ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not more than 30 days after receiving certification of the enactment of this Act from the President pursuant to section 403, the Mayor shall issue a proclamation for the first elections for 2 Senators and one Representative in Congress from the State, subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) *SPECIAL RULE FOR ELECTIONS OF SENATORS.*—In the elections of Senators from the State pursuant to paragraph (1), the 2 Senate offices shall be separately identified and designated, and no person may be a candidate for both offices. No such identification or designation of either of the offices shall refer to or be taken to refer to the terms of such offices, or in any way impair the privilege of the Senate to determine the class to which each of the Senators shall be assigned.

(b) RULES FOR CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The proclamation of the Mayor issued under subsection (a) shall provide for the holding of a primary election and a general election, and at such elections the officers required to be elected as provided in subsection (a) shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the District of Columbia in the manner required by the laws of the District of Columbia.

(2) *CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS.*—Election results shall be certified in the manner required by

the laws of the District of Columbia, except that the Mayor shall also provide written certification of the results of such elections to the President.

(c) **ASSUMPTION OF DUTIES.**—Upon the admission of the State into the Union, the Senators and Representative elected at the elections described in subsection (a) shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of the other States in Congress.

(d) **EFFECT OF ADMISSION ON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **PERMANENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MEMBERS.**—Effective with respect to the Congress during which the State is admitted into the Union and each succeeding Congress, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 436 Members, including any Members representing the State.

(2) **INITIAL NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR STATE.**—Until the taking effect of the first apportionment of Members occurring after the admission of the State into the Union, the State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives upon its admission into the Union.

(3) **APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS RESULTING FROM ADMISSION OF STATE.**—

(A) **APPORTIONMENT.**—Section 22(a) of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress”, approved June 18, 1929 (2 U.S.C. 2a(a)), is amended by striking “the then existing number of Representatives” and inserting “436 Representatives”.

(B) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply with respect to the first regular decennial census conducted after the admission of the State into the Union and each subsequent regular decennial census.

SEC. 103. ISSUANCE OF PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President, upon the certification of the results of the elections of the officers required to be elected as provided in section 102(a), shall, not later than 90 days after receiving such certification pursuant to section 102(b)(2), issue a proclamation announcing the results of such elections as so ascertained.

(b) **ADMISSION OF STATE UPON ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION.**—Upon the issuance of the proclamation by the President under subsection (a), the State shall be declared admitted into the Union as provided in section 101(a).

Subtitle B—Seat of Government of the United States

SEC. 111. TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the State shall consist of all of the territory of the District of Columbia as of the date of the enactment of this Act, subject to the results of the metes and bounds survey conducted under subsection (c).

(b) **EXCLUSION OF PORTION REMAINING AS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.**—The territory of the State shall not include the area described in section 112, which shall be known as the “Capital” and shall serve as the seat of the Government of the United States, as provided in clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(c) **METES AND BOUNDS SURVEY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President (in consultation with the Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission) shall conduct a metes and bounds survey of the Capital, as described in section 112(b).

SEC. 112. DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (c), upon the admission of the State into the Union, the Capital shall consist of the property described in subsection (b) and shall include the principal Federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building, the United States Supreme Court Building, and the Federal executive, leg-

islative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building (as such terms are used in section 8501(a) of title 40, United States Code).

(b) **GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—Upon the admission of the State into the Union, the boundaries of the Capital shall be as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the southern right-of-way of F Street NE and the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE;

(1) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(2) thence southwest along said northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE;

(3) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE;

(4) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE to its intersection with the southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(5) thence northeast along said southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(6) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(7) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 760 Lot 803;

(8) thence east along said northern property boundary of Square 760 Lot 803 to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE;

(9) thence south along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE;

(10) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE;

(11) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(12) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street SE;

(13) thence west along said southern right-of-way of C Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(14) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street SE;

(15) thence west along said southern right-of-way of D Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(16) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE;

(17) thence southeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SE;

(18) thence east along said southern right-of-way of said E Street SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(19) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southernmost corner of the property designated as Square 736S Lot 801;

(20) thence west along a line extended due west from said corner of said property designated as Square 736S Lot 801 to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE;

(21) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE;

(22) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(23) thence north along said western right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SW;

(24) thence west along said southern right-of-way of E Street SW to its end;

(25) thence west along a line extending said southern right-of-way of E Street SW westward to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW;

(26) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW;

(27) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW;

(28) thence north along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(29) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW;

(30) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street SW;

(31) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW;

(32) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW;

(33) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street SW;

(34) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(35) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW;

(36) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement;

(37) thence southwest along said northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement to its intersection with the eastern shore of the Potomac River;

(38) thence generally northwest along said eastern shore of the Potomac River to its intersection with a line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806;

(39) thence east along said line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806, and continuing east along said northern boundary of said property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its northeast corner;

(40) thence east along a line extending east from said northeast corner of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its intersection with the western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87;

(41) thence south along said western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 88;

(42) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 33 Lot 88 to its southeast corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of E Street NW;

(43) thence east along said northern right-of-way of E Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 18th Street NW;

(44) thence south along said western right-of-way of 18th Street NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW;

(45) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(46) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW;

(47) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of H Street NW;

(48) thence east along said southern right-of-way of H Street NW to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 35;

(49) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 35 to its southeast corner, which is along the boundary of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 37;

(50) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 37 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 818;

(51) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 818 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 40;

(52) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its southwest corner;

(53) thence east along the southern border of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 820;

(54) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 820 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 39;

(55) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 39 to its southwest corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(56) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 15th Street NW;

(57) thence south along said western right-of-way of 15th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending northwest from the southern right-of-way of the portion of Pennsylvania Avenue NW north of Pershing Square;

(58) thence southeast along said line extending the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and continuing southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 14th Street NW;

(59) thence south along said western right-of-way of 14th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(60) thence east along said line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW to the southern right-of-way of D Street NW, and continuing east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW;

(61) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(62) thence east and southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street NW;

(63) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending to the west the southern boundary of the property designated as Square 324 Lot 809;

(64) thence east along said line to the southwest corner of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809, and continuing northeast

along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809 to its eastern corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 323 Lot 802;

(65) thence east along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 323 Lot 802 to its southeast corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 324 Lot 808;

(66) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 808 to its northeastern corner, which is along the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(67) thence southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW;

(68) thence north along a line extending north from said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(69) thence east along said southern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW;

(70) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(71) thence east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street NW;

(72) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(73) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW;

(74) thence south along said western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(75) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(76) thence northeast along said northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW;

(77) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(78) thence east along said northern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(79) thence northeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of North Capitol Street;

(80) thence north along said western right-of-way of North Capitol Street to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW;

(81) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW to the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE;

(82) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE to the southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE;

(83) thence counter-clockwise along said southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of F Street NE; and

(84) thence east along said southern right-of-way of F Street NE to the point of beginning.

(c) EXCLUSION OF BUILDING SERVING AS STATE CAPITOL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, after the admission of the State into the Union, the Capital shall not be considered to include the building known as the “John A. Wilson Building”, as described and designated under section 601(a) of the Omnibus Spending Reduction Act of 1993 (sec. 10–1301(a), D.C. Official Code).

(d) CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING.—The entirety of the Frances

Perkins Building, including any portion of the Building which is north of D Street Northwest, shall be included in the Capital.

SEC. 113. RETENTION OF TITLE TO PROPERTY.

(a) RETENTION OF FEDERAL TITLE.—The United States shall have and retain title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property with respect to which the United States holds title or jurisdiction for such purposes on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) RETENTION OF STATE TITLE.—The State shall have and retain title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property with respect to which the District of Columbia holds title or jurisdiction for such purposes on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 114. EFFECT OF ADMISSION ON CURRENT LAWS OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the laws of the District of Columbia which are in effect on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union (without regard to whether such laws were enacted by Congress or by the District of Columbia) shall apply in the Capital in the same manner and to the same extent beginning on the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and shall be deemed laws of the United States which are applicable only in or to the Capital.

SEC. 115. CAPITAL NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Title 32, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In paragraphs (4), (6), and (19) of section 101, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(2) BRANCHES AND ORGANIZATIONS.—In section 103, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(3) UNITS: LOCATION; ORGANIZATION; COMMAND.—In subsections (c) and (d) of section 104, by striking “District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(4) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In section 107(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(5) MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS.—In subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 109, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(6) DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.—In section 112(h)—

(A) by striking “District of Columbia,” both places it appears and inserting “Capital,”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(7) ENLISTMENT OATH.—In section 304, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(8) ADJUTANTS GENERAL.—In section 314, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(9) DETAIL OF REGULAR MEMBERS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE TO DUTY WITH NATIONAL GUARD.—In section 315, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(10) DISCHARGE OF OFFICERS; TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT.—In section 324(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(11) RELIEF FROM NATIONAL GUARD DUTY WHEN ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY.—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 325, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(12) COURTS-MARTIAL OF NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE: COMPOSITION, JURISDICTION, AND PROCEDURES; CONVENING AUTHORITY.—In sections 326 and 327, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(13) **ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY: GOVERNOR'S AUTHORITY.**—In section 328(a), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(14) **TRAINING GENERALLY.**—In section 501(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(15) **PARTICIPATION IN FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 503(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(16) **NATIONAL GUARD SCHOOLS AND SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.**—In section 504(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(17) **ARMY AND AIR FORCE SCHOOLS AND FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 505, by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(18) **NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM.**—In subsections (c)(1), (g)(2), (j), (k), and (l)(1) of section 509, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(19) **ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.**—In section 702—
(A) in subsection (a), by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”; and

(B) in subsections (b), (c), and (d), by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(20) **PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES FROM ARMY OR AIR FORCE.**—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 703, by striking “District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(21) **ACCOUNTABILITY: RELIEF FROM UPON ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY.**—In section 704, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(22) **PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS.**—In section 708—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(23) **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROPERTY ISSUED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—In subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 710, by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(24) **DISPOSITION OF OBSOLETE OR CONDEMNED PROPERTY.**—In section 711, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(25) **DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS OF CONDEMNED STORES ISSUED TO NATIONAL GUARD.**—In paragraph (1) of section 712, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(26) **PROPERTY LOSS; PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**—In section 715(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **CAPITAL DEFINED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 101 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(20) ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(B) **WITH REGARDS TO HOMELAND DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.**—Section 901 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) The term ‘Governor’ means, with respect to the Capital, the commanding general of the Capital National Guard.”.

(2) **TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.**—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) **DEFINITIONS.**—In section 101—

(i) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(19) The term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”;

(ii) in paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (c), by striking “District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “Capital”; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(5), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(B) **DISPOSITION ON DISCHARGE.**—In section 771a(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(C) **TRICARE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND DEPENDENTS DURING CERTAIN DISASTER RESPONSE DUTY.**—In section 1076f—

(i) in subsections (a) and (c)(1), by striking “with respect to the District of Columbia, the mayor of the District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “with respect to the Capital, the commanding general of the Capital National Guard”; and

(ii) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(D) **PAYMENT OF CLAIMS: AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In paragraph (2)(B) of section 2732, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(E) **MEMBERS OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.**—In section 7401(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(F) **MEMBERS OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.**—In section 9401(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(G) **READY RESERVE: FAILURE TO SATISFACTORILY PERFORM PRESCRIBED TRAINING.**—In section 10148(b)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(H) **CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.**—In section 10502(a)(1)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(I) **VICE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.**—In section 10505(a)(1)(A)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(J) **OTHER SENIOR NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU OFFICERS.**—In subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 10506(a)(1)—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” both places it appears and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(K) **NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU: GENERAL PROVISIONS.**—In section 10508(b)(1), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(L) **COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT; LIMITATION.**—In section 12204(b), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(M) **RESERVE COMPONENTS GENERALLY.**—In section 12301(b), by striking “District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(N) **NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE: CALL.**—In section 12406—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

(O) **RESULT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**—In section 12642(c), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(P) **LIMITATION ON RELOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.**—In section 18238—

(i) by striking “District of Columbia,” and inserting “Capital,”; and

(ii) by striking “National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital National Guard”.

SEC. 116. TERMINATION OF LEGAL STATUS OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES AS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Notwithstanding section 2 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia (sec. 1–102, D.C. Official Code) or any other provision of law codified in subchapter 1 of chapter 1 of the District of Columbia Official Code, effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the Capital (or any portion thereof) shall not serve as a government and shall not be a body corporate for municipal purposes.

Subtitle C—General Provisions Relating to Laws of State

SEC. 121. EFFECT OF ADMISSION ON CURRENT LAWS.

(a) **LEGISLATIVE POWER.**—The legislative power of the State shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation in the State, consistent with the Constitution of the United States (including the restrictions and limitations imposed upon the States by article I, section 10) and subject to the provisions of this Act.

(b) **CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL OFFICES.**—Upon the admission of the State into the Union, members of executive, legislative, and judicial offices of the District of Columbia shall be deemed members of the respective executive, legislative, and judicial offices of the State, as provided by the State Constitution and the laws of the State.

(c) **TREATMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS.**—To the extent that any law of the United States applies to the States generally, the law shall have the same force and effect in the State as elsewhere in the United States, except as such law may otherwise provide.

(d) **NO EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.**—Nothing in the admission of the State into the Union shall affect any obligation under any contract or agreement under which the District of Columbia or the United States is a party, as in effect on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(e) **SUCCESSION IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS.**—The State shall be deemed to be the successor to the District of Columbia for purposes of any interstate compact which is in effect on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(f) **CONTINUATION OF SERVICE OF FEDERAL MEMBERS ON BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.**—Nothing in the admission of the State into the Union shall affect the authority of a representative of the Federal Government who, as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, is a member of a board or commission of the District of Columbia to serve as a member of such board or commission or as a member of a successor to such board or commission after the admission of the State into the Union, as may be provided by the State Constitution and the laws of the State.

(g) **SPECIAL RULE REGARDING ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE, UNITED STATES PARK POLICE, AND UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE UNIFORMED DIVISION.**—The United States Capitol Police, the United States Park Police, and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division may not enforce any law of the State in the State, except to the extent authorized by the State. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect the authority of the United States Capitol Police, the United States Park Police, and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division to enforce any law in the Capital.

SEC. 122. PENDING ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(a) **STATE AS LEGAL SUCCESSOR TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—The State shall be the legal successor to the District of Columbia in all matters.

(b) NO EFFECT ON PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—All existing writs, actions, suits, judicial and administrative proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, claims, demands, titles, and rights shall continue unaffected by the admission of the State into the Union with respect to the State or the United States, except as may be provided under this Act, as may be modified in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, and as may be modified by the laws of the State or the United States, as the case may be.

SEC. 123. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO TAX FEDERAL PROPERTY.

The State may not impose any tax on any real or personal property owned or acquired by the United States, except to the extent that Congress may permit.

SEC. 124. UNITED STATES NATIONALITY.

No provision of this Act shall operate to confer United States nationality, to terminate nationality lawfully acquired, or to restore nationality terminated or lost under any law of the United States or under any treaty to which the United States is or was a party.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Federal Property

SEC. 201. TREATMENT OF MILITARY LANDS.

(a) RESERVATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and subsection (b) and notwithstanding the admission of the State into the Union, authority is reserved in the United States for the exercise by Congress of the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land located in the State that, on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, are controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(2) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The power of exclusive legislation described in paragraph (1) shall vest and remain in the United States only so long as the particular tract or parcel of land involved is controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(b) AUTHORITY OF STATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The reservation of authority in the United States under subsection (a) shall not operate to prevent such tracts or parcels of land from being a part of the State, or to prevent the State from exercising over or upon such lands, concurrently with the United States, any jurisdiction which it would have in the absence of such reservation of authority and which is consistent with the laws hereafter enacted by Congress pursuant to such reservation of authority.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The State shall have the right to serve civil or criminal process in such tracts or parcels of land in which the authority of the United States is reserved under subsection (a) in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in the State but outside of such lands.

SEC. 202. WAIVER OF CLAIMS TO FEDERAL PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As a compact with the United States, the State and its people disclaim all right and title to any real or personal property not granted or confirmed to the State by or under the authority of this Act, the right or title to which is held by the United States or subject to disposition by the United States.

(b) EFFECT ON CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act shall recognize, deny, enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any claim against the United States, and any such claim shall be governed by applicable laws of the United States.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act is intended or shall be construed as a find-

ing, interpretation, or construction by Congress that any applicable law authorizes, establishes, recognizes, or confirms the validity or invalidity of any claim referred to in paragraph (1), and the determination of the applicability to or the effect of any law on any such claim shall be unaffected by anything in this Act.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

SEC. 211. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

(a) CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Section 44(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Except in the District of Columbia, each” and inserting “Each”; and

(2) by striking “within fifty miles of the District of Columbia” and inserting “within fifty miles of the Capital”.

(b) DISTRICT JUDGES.—Section 134(b) of such title is amended in the first sentence by striking “the District of Columbia, the Southern District of New York, and” and inserting “the Southern District of New York and”.

(c) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—Section 545(a) of such title is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting “Each United States attorney shall reside in the district for which he or she is appointed, except that those officers of the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of New York may reside within 20 miles thereof.”.

(d) UNITED STATES MARSHALS.—Section 561(e)(1) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(1) the marshal for the Southern District of New York may reside within 20 miles of the district; and”.

(e) CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Section 751(c) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia and”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply only to individuals appointed after the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 212. RENAMING OF FEDERAL COURTS.

(a) RENAMING.—

(1) CIRCUIT COURT.—Section 41 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”; and

(B) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital; Washington, Douglass Commonwealth”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT.—Section 88 of such title is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”;

(B) by amending the first paragraph to read as follows:

“The State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital comprise one judicial district.”; and

(C) in the second paragraph, by striking “Washington” and inserting “the Capital”.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 88 in the table of sections for chapter 5 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“88. Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COURT OF APPEALS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.—Section 44(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(2) TERMS OF COURT.—Section 48(a) of such title is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”;

(B) in the second column, by striking “Washington” and inserting “Capital”; and

(C) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Capital”.

(3) APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT COUNSELS BY CHIEF JUDGE OF CIRCUIT.—Section 49 of such title is amended by striking “District of Colum-

bia” each place it appears and inserting “Capital”.

(4) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CERTIFICATION OF DEATH PENALTY COUNSELS.—Section 2265(c)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Capital Circuit”.

(5) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER REVIEW OF FEDERAL AGENCY ORDERS.—Section 2343 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Capital Circuit”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISTRICT COURT.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.—Section 133(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OF TAX CASES BROUGHT AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1346(e) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(3) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER PROCEEDINGS FOR FORFEITURE OF FOREIGN PROPERTY.—Section 1355(b)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(4) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CIVIL ACTIONS BROUGHT AGAINST A FOREIGN STATE.—Section 1391(f)(4) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(5) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER ACTIONS BROUGHT BY CORPORATIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1402(a)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(6) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF CERTAIN ACTIONS BROUGHT BY EMPLOYEES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Section 1413 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(7) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF ACTION ENFORCING FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—Section 2467(c)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO OTHER COURTS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES.—Section 152(a)(2) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(2) LOCATION OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 173 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(3) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 175 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “the Capital”.

(4) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES FOR PURPOSES OF TRAVELING EXPENSES.—Section 456(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The official duty station of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall be the Capital.”.

(5) COURT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 462(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(6) PLACES OF HOLDING COURT OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 798(a) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”; and

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(e) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SERVICE OF PROCESS ON FOREIGN PARTIES AT STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—Section 1608(a)(4) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS IN PROPERTY CASES AT ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE.—Section 2410(b) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(f) DEFINITION.—Section 451 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new undesignated paragraph:

“The term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(g) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—Any reference in any Federal law (other than a law amended by this section), rule, or regulation—

(1) to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States Court of Appeals for the Capital;

(2) to the District of Columbia Circuit shall be deemed to refer to the Capital Circuit; and

(3) to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States District Court for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 213. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES TRUSTEES.—Section 581(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital and Washington, Douglass Commonwealth”.

(b) INDEPENDENT COUNSELS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—Section 594(c) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “the District of Columbia” the first place it appears and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”; and

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” the second place it appears and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth”.

(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF REMOVAL.—Section 596(a)(3) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 214. TREATMENT OF PRETRIAL SERVICES IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Section 3152 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “(other than the District of Columbia)” and inserting “(subject to subsection (d), other than the District of Columbia)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) In the case of the judicial district of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth and the Capital—

“(1) upon the admission of the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth into the Union, the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency shall continue to provide pretrial services in the judicial district in the same manner and to the same extent as the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency provided such services in the judicial district of the District of Columbia as of the day

before the date of the admission of the State into the Union; and

“(2) upon the receipt by the President of the certification from the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth under section 315(b)(4) of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to provide pre-trial services, paragraph (1) shall no longer apply, and the Director shall provide for the establishment of pretrial services in the judicial district under this section.”.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

SEC. 221. PERMITTING INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN CAPITAL TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN STATE OF MOST RECENT DOMICILE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STATES TO PERMIT INDIVIDUALS TO VOTE BY ABSENTEE BALLOT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall—

(A) permit absent Capital voters to use absentee registration procedures and to vote by absentee ballot in general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office; and

(B) accept and process, with respect to any general, special, primary, or runoff election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application from an absent Capital voter, if the application is received by the appropriate State election official not less than 30 days before the election.

(2) ABSENT CAPITAL VOTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “absent Capital voter” means, with respect to a State, a person who resides in the Capital and is qualified to vote in the State (or who would be qualified to vote in the State but for residing in the Capital), but only if the State is the last place in which the person was domiciled before residing in the Capital.

(3) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “State” means each of the several States, including the State.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS TO STATES TO MAXIMIZE ACCESS TO POLLS BY ABSENT CAPITAL VOTERS.—To afford maximum access to the polls by absent Capital voters, it is the sense of Congress that the States should—

(1) waive registration requirements for absent Capital voters who, by reason of residence in the Capital, do not have an opportunity to register;

(2) expedite processing of balloting materials with respect to such individuals; and

(3) assure that absentee ballots are mailed to such individuals at the earliest opportunity.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States for such declaratory or injunctive relief as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(d) EFFECT ON CERTAIN OTHER LAWS.—The exercise of any right under this section shall not affect, for purposes of a Federal tax, a State tax, or a local tax, the residence or domicile of a person exercising such right.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office taking place on or after such date.

SEC. 222. REPEAL OF OFFICE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 202 and 204 of the District of Columbia Delegate Act (Public Law 91–405; sections 1–401 and 1–402, D.C. Official Code) are repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such sections are restored or revived as if such sections had not been enacted.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS CODE OF 1955.—The District of Columbia Elections Code of 1955 is amended—

(1) in section 1 (sec. 1–1001.01, D.C. Official Code), by striking “the Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(2) in section 2 (sec. 1–1001.02, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) by striking paragraph (6),

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking “(except the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia)”, and

(C) in paragraph (13), by striking “the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia,”;

(3) in section 8 (sec. 1–1001.08, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) by striking “Delegate,” in the heading, and

(B) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in subsections (d), (h)(1)(A), (h)(2), (i)(1), (j)(1), (j)(3), and (k)(3);

(4) in section 10 (sec. 1–1001.10, D.C. Official Code)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(3), and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in paragraph (1), and

(ii) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(5) in section 11(a)(2) (sec. 1–1001.11(a)(2), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(6) in section 15(b) (sec. 1–1001.15(b), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate,”; and

(7) in section 17(a) (sec. 1–1001.17(a), D.C. Official Code), by striking “except the Delegate to the Congress from the District of Columbia”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 223. REPEAL OF LAW PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 3, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking section 21; and

(2) in the table of sections, by striking the item relating to section 21.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and shall apply to any election of the President and Vice-President taking place on or after such date.

SEC. 224. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REPEALING 23RD AMENDMENT.

(a) JOINT RESOLUTION DESCRIBED.—In this section, the term “joint resolution” means a joint resolution—

(1) entitled “A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 23rd article of amendment”; and

(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which consists solely of text to amend the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 23rd article of amendment to the Constitution.

(b) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon introduction in the House of Representatives, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the appropriate calendar.

(2) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be in order, not later than 30 legislative days after the date the joint resolution is introduced in the House of Representatives, to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House of Representatives.

(B) PROCEDURE.—For a motion to proceed to consider the joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the motion are waived;

(ii) such a motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution;

(iii) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion;

(iv) the motion shall not be debatable; and

(v) a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(3) **CONSIDERATION.**—When the House of Representatives proceeds to consideration of the joint resolution—

(A) the joint resolution shall be considered as read;

(B) all points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived;

(C) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to its passage without intervening motion except 10 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent;

(D) an amendment to the joint resolution shall not be in order; and

(E) a motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(c) **EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.**—

(1) **PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.**—Upon introduction in the Senate, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar.

(2) **PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, not later than 30 legislative days after the date the joint resolution is introduced in the Senate (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

(B) **PROCEDURE.**—For a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the motion are waived;

(ii) the motion is not debatable;

(iii) the motion is not subject to a motion to postpone;

(iv) a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order; and

(v) if the motion is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(3) **FLOOR CONSIDERATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Senate proceeds to consideration of the joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived;

(ii) consideration of the joint resolution, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 30 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees;

(iii) a motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable;

(iv) an amendment to, a motion to postpone, or a motion to commit the joint resolution is not in order; and

(v) a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business is not in order.

(B) **VOTE ON PASSAGE.**—In the Senate the vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(C) **RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.**—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of this subsection or the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(d) **RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(1) **COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.**—If, before the passage by one House of the joint resolution of that House, that House receives from the other House the joint resolution—

(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

(B) with respect to the joint resolution of the House receiving the resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; and

(ii) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(2) **TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.**—If one House fails to introduce or consider the joint resolution under this section, the joint resolution of the other House shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

(3) **TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.**—If, following passage of the joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

(e) **RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of the joint resolution, and supersede other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

TITLE III—CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Employee Benefits

SEC. 301. FEDERAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS UNDER CERTAIN RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF ENTITLEMENT TO PAYMENTS.**—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, is entitled to a Federal benefit payment under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (subtitle A of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997; sec. 1-801.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall continue to be entitled to such a payment after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(b) **OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(2) **D.C. FEDERAL PENSION FUND.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under chapter 9 of the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (sec. 1-817.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) with respect to the D.C. Federal Pension Fund which exists as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such Fund after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such chapter.

(c) **OBLIGATIONS OF STATE.**—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the Federal Government as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall become an obligation of the State with respect to such an individual and with respect to the Federal Government after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

SEC. 302. CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES FIRST EMPLOYED PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MERIT PERSONNEL SYSTEM.

(a) **OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such individual and with respect to the State after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(b) **OBLIGATIONS OF STATE.**—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the Federal Government as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall become an obligation of the State with respect to such individual and with respect to the Federal Government after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(c) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who was first employed by the government of the District of Columbia before October 1, 1987.

SEC. 303. OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER JUDGES' RETIREMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF OBLIGATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any obligation of the Federal Government under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Official Code—

(A) which exists with respect to any individual and the District of Columbia as the result of service accrued prior to the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State after the admission of the State into the Union, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), shall exist with respect to any individual and the State as the result of service accrued after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter as such obligation existed with respect to individuals and the District of Columbia as of the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) **TREATMENT OF SERVICE ACCRUED AFTER TAKING EFFECT OF STATE RETIREMENT PROGRAM.**—Subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) does not apply to service accrued on or after the termination date described in subsection (b).

(b) **TERMINATION DATE.**—The termination date described in this subsection is the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to appropriate and make available funds for the retirement of judges of the State.

Subtitle B—Agencies

SEC. 311. PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF OPERATIONS AND FUNDING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (b), title III of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1601 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State and to the public defender service of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such title applied with respect to

the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—For purposes of paragraph (2) of section 305(c) of such Act (sec. 2-1605(c)(2), D.C. Official Code), the Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits provided under such section to an individual who is an employee of the public defender service of the State and who, pursuant to section 305(c) of such Act (sec. 2-1605(c), D.C. Official Code), is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(b) **RENAMING OF SERVICE.**—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the State may rename the public defender service of the State.

(c) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any individual who is an employee of the public defender service of the State as of the day before the date described in subsection (d) and who, pursuant to section 305(c) of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1605(c), D.C. Official Code), is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of subsection (a) under subsection (d).

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—Beginning on the date described in subsection (d), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in paragraph (1) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—Subsection (a) shall terminate upon the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to appropriate and make available funds for the operation of the office of the State which provides the services described in title III of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1601 et seq., D.C. Official Code).

SEC. 312. PROSECUTIONS.

(a) **ASSIGNMENT OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the District of Columbia or the State (as the case may be), shall provide for the assignment of assistant United States attorneys to the State to carry out the functions described in subsection (b).

(2) **ASSIGNMENTS MADE ON DETAIL WITHOUT REIMBURSEMENT BY STATE.**—In accordance with section 3373 of title 5, United States Code—

(A) an assistant United States attorney who is assigned to the State under this section shall be deemed under subsection (a) of such section to be on detail to a regular work assignment in the Department of Justice; and

(B) the assignment of an assistant United States attorney to the State under this section shall be made without reimbursement by the State of the pay of the attorney or any related expenses.

(b) **FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The functions described in this subsection are criminal prosecutions conducted in the name of the State which would have been conducted in the name of the United States by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia or his or her assistants, as provided under section 23-101(c), District of

Columbia Official Code, but for the admission of the State into the Union.

(c) **MINIMUM NUMBER ASSIGNED.**—The number of assistant United States attorneys who are assigned under this section may not be less than the number of assistant United States attorneys whose principal duties as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union were to conduct criminal prosecutions in the name of the United States under section 23-101(c), District of Columbia Official Code.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The obligation of the Attorney General to provide for the assignment of assistant United States attorneys under this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has appointed attorneys of the State to carry out the functions described in subsection (b).

(e) **CLARIFICATION REGARDING CLEMENCY AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective upon the admission of the State into the Union, the authority to grant clemency for offenses against the District of Columbia or the State shall be exercised by such person or persons, and under such terms and conditions, as provided by the State Constitution and the laws of the State, without regard to whether the prosecution for the offense was conducted by the District of Columbia, the State, or the United States.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term “clemency” means a pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence, or a remission of a fine or other financial penalty.

SEC. 313. SERVICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

(a) **PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR COURTS OF STATE.**—The United States Marshals Service shall provide services with respect to the courts and court system of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as the Service provided services with respect to the courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, except that the President shall not appoint a United States Marshal under section 561 of title 28, United States Code, for any court of the State.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The obligation of the United States Marshals Service to provide services under this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has appointed personnel of the State to provide such services.

SEC. 314. DESIGNATION OF FELONS TO FACILITIES OF BUREAU OF PRISONS.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF DESIGNATION.**—Chapter 1 of subtitle C of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-101 et seq., D.C. Official Code) and the amendments made by such chapter—

(1) shall continue to apply with respect to individuals convicted of offenses under the laws of the District of Columbia prior to the date of the admission of the State into the Union; and

(2) shall apply with respect to individuals convicted of offenses under the laws of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter and amendments applied with respect to individuals convicted of offenses under the laws of the District of Columbia prior to the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has in effect laws for the housing of individuals described in subsection (a) in correctional facilities.

SEC. 315. PAROLE AND SUPERVISION.

(a) **UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION.**—

(1) **PAROLE.**—The United States Parole Commission—

(A) shall continue to exercise the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose

conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, as provided under section 11231 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-131, D.C. Official Code); and

(B) shall exercise the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as the Commission exercised in the case of any individual described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **SUPERVISION OF RELEASED OFFENDERS.**—The United States Parole Commission—

(A) shall continue to exercise the authority over individuals who are released offenders of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, as provided under section 11233(c)(2) of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-133(c)(2), D.C. Official Code); and

(B) shall exercise authority over individuals who are released offenders of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as the Commission exercised authority over individuals described in subparagraph (A).

(3) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(A) **CONTINUATION.**—Any individual who is an employee of the United States Parole Commission as of the later of the day before the date described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4) or the day before the date described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State which exercises the authority described in either such subparagraph, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of this subsection under paragraph (4).

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—Beginning on the later of the date described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4) or the date described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such subparagraph.

(4) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this subsection shall terminate—

(A) in the case of paragraph (1), on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to exercise the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the State; and

(B) in the case of paragraph (2), on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to exercise authority over individuals who are released offenders of the State.

(b) **COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY.**—

(1) **RENAMING.**—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union—

(A) the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia shall be known and designated as the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, and any reference in any law, rule, or regulation to the

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth; and

(B) the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency shall be known and designated as the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency, and any reference in any law, rule or regulation to the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency.

(2) IN GENERAL.—The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, including the Washington, Douglass Commonwealth Pretrial Services Agency (as renamed under paragraph (1))—

(A) shall continue to provide pretrial services with respect to individuals who are charged with an offense in the District of Columbia, provide supervision for individuals who are offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release pursuant to the laws of the District of Columbia, and carry out sex offender registration functions with respect to individuals who are sex offenders in the District of Columbia, as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, as provided under section 11233 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-133, D.C. Official Code); and

(B) shall provide pretrial services with respect to individuals who are charged with an offense in the State, provide supervision for offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release pursuant to the laws of the State, and carry out sex offender registration functions in the State, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Agency provided such services and supervision and carried out such functions for individuals described in subparagraph (A).

(3) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.—

(A) CONTINUATION.—Any individual who is an employee of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for Washington, Douglass Commonwealth as of the day before the date described in paragraph (4), and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State which provides the services and carries out the functions described in paragraph (4), shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of paragraph (2) under paragraph (4).

(B) RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.—Beginning on the date described in paragraph (4), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such subparagraph.

(4) TERMINATION.—Paragraph (2) shall terminate on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws providing for the State to provide pretrial services, supervise offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, and carry out sex offender registration functions in the State.

SEC. 316. COURTS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) and subsection (b), title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, as in effect on the date before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, shall apply with respect to the State and the courts and court system of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such title applied with respect to the District of Columbia and the

courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of paragraph (2) of section 11-1726(b) and paragraph (2) of section 11-1726(c), District of Columbia Official Code, the Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits provided under such section to an individual who is an employee of the courts and court system of the State and who, pursuant to either such paragraph, is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(3) OTHER EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) SELECTION OF JUDGES.—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the State shall select judges for any vacancy on the courts of the State.

(B) RENAMING OF COURTS AND OTHER OFFICES.—Effective upon the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the State may rename any of its courts and any of the other offices of its court system.

(C) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed—

(i) to affect the service of any judge serving on a court of the District of Columbia on the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union, or to require the State to select such a judge for a vacancy on a court of the State; or

(ii) to waive any of the requirements of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Official Code (other than section 11-1501(a) of such Code), including subchapter II of such chapter (relating to the District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure), with respect to the appointment and service of judges of the courts of the State.

(b) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual who is an employee of the courts or court system of the State as of the day before the date described in subsection (e) and who, pursuant to section 11-1726(b) or section 11-1726(c), District of Columbia Official Code, is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, notwithstanding the termination of the provisions of this section under subsection (e).

(2) RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.—Beginning on the date described in subsection (e), the State shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in paragraph (1) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(c) CONTINUATION OF FUNDING.—Section 11241 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (section 11-1743 note, District of Columbia Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State and the courts and court system of the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such section applied with respect to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia and the courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(d) TREATMENT OF COURT RECEIPTS.—

(1) DEPOSIT OF RECEIPTS INTO TREASURY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), all money received by the courts and court system of the State shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

(2) CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND.—Section 16 of the Victims of Violent Crime Com-

pensation Act of 1996 (sec. 4-515, D.C. Official Code), relating to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund, shall apply with respect to the courts and court system of the State in the same manner and to the same extent as such section applied to the courts and court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(e) TERMINATION.—The provisions of this section, other than paragraph (3) of subsection (a) and except as provided under subsection (b), shall terminate on the date on which the State provides written certification to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to appropriate and make available funds for the operation of the courts and court system of the State.

Subtitle C—Other Programs and Authorities

SEC. 321. APPLICATION OF THE COLLEGE ACCESS ACT.

(a) CONTINUATION.—The District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-98; sec. 38-2701 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State, and to the public institution of higher education designated by the State as the successor to the University of the District of Columbia, after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the District of Columbia and the University of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) TERMINATION.—The provisions of this section, other than with respect to the public institution of higher education designated by the State as the successor to the University of the District of Columbia, shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State to provide tuition assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided under the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999.

SEC. 322. APPLICATION OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT.

(a) CONTINUATION.—The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10; sec. 38-1853.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to the State after the date of the admission of the State into the Union in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) TERMINATION.—The provisions of this section shall terminate upon written certification by the State to the President that the State has in effect laws requiring the State—

(1) to provide tuition assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act; and

(2) to provide supplemental funds to the public schools and public charter schools of the State in the amounts provided in the most recent fiscal year for public schools and public charter schools of the State or the District of Columbia (as the case may be) under such Act.

SEC. 323. MEDICAID FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE.

(a) CONTINUATION.—Notwithstanding section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)), during the period beginning on the date of the admission of the State into the Union and ending on September 30 of the fiscal year during which the State submits the certification described in subsection (b), the Federal medical assistance percentage for the State under title XIX of such Act shall be the Federal medical assistance percentage for the District of Columbia under such title as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(b) TERMINATION.—The certification described in this subsection is a written certification by the State to the President that, during each of

the first 5 fiscal years beginning after the date of the certification, the estimated revenues of the State will be sufficient to cover any reduction in revenues which may result from the termination of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 324. FEDERAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.

(a) NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.—

(1) CONTINUING APPLICATION.—Subject to the amendments made by paragraphs (2) and (3), upon the admission of the State into the Union, chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply as follows:

(A) Such chapter shall apply with respect to the Capital in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter applied with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(B) Such chapter shall apply with respect to the State in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter applied with respect to the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

(2) COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.—Section 8711(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by amending subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(B) four citizens with experience in city or regional planning, who shall be appointed by the President.”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT.—Of the four citizen members, one shall be a resident of Virginia, one shall be a resident of Maryland, and one shall be a resident of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.—

(A) ENVIRONS.—Paragraph (1) of section 8702 of such title is amended by striking “the territory surrounding the District of Columbia” and inserting “the territory surrounding the National Capital”.

(B) NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) NATIONAL CAPITAL.—The term ‘National Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, and the territory the Federal Government owns in the environs.”.

(C) NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(A) the National Capital and the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

(b) COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—

(1) LIMITING APPLICATION TO THE CAPITAL.—Section 9102(a)(1) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(2) DEFINITION.—Section 9102 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this chapter, the term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9101(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(c) COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—

(1) LIMITING APPLICATION TO CAPITAL.—Section 8902 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) LIMITING APPLICATION TO CAPITAL.—This chapter applies only with respect to commemorative works in the Capital and its environs.”.

(2) DEFINITION.—Paragraph (2) of section 8902(a) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) CAPITAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.—The term ‘Capital and its environs’ means—

“(A) the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act; and

“(B) those lands and properties administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration located in the Reserve, Area I, and Area II as depicted on the map entitled ‘Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs’, numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, that are located outside of the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

(3) TEMPORARY SITE DESIGNATION.—Section 8907(a) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital and its environs”.

(4) GENERAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 89 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia and its environs” each place it appears in the following sections and inserting “the Capital and its environs”:

(A) Section 8901(2) and 8901(4).

(B) Section 8902(a)(4).

(C) Section 8903(d).

(D) Section 8904(c).

(E) Section 8905(a).

(F) Section 8906(a).

(G) Section 8909(a) and 8909(b).

(5) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8901(2) of such title is amended by striking “the urban fabric of the District of Columbia” and inserting “the urban fabric of the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 325. ROLE OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN SUPPLYING WATER.

(a) CONTINUATION OF ROLE.—Chapter 95 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§9508. Applicability to Capital and State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective upon the admission of the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth into the Union, any reference in this chapter to the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Capital or the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, as the case may be.

“(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘Capital’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 95 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“9508. Applicability to Capital and State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.”.

SEC. 326. REQUIREMENTS TO BE LOCATED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The location of any person in the Capital or Washington, Douglass Commonwealth on the day after the date of the admission of the State into the Union shall be deemed to satisfy any requirement under any law in effect as of the day before the date of the admission of the State into the Union that the person be located in the District of Columbia, including the requirements of section 72 of title 4, United States Code (relating to offices of the seat of the Government of the United States), and title 36, United States Code (relating to patriotic and national organizations).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) The term “Capital” means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112.

(2) The term “Council” means the Council of the District of Columbia.

(3) The term “Mayor” means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(4) Except as otherwise provided, the term “State” means the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth.

(5) The term “State Constitution” means the proposed Constitution of the State of Washington, D.C., as approved by the Council on October 18, 2016, pursuant to the Constitution and Boundaries for the State of Washington, D.C. Approval Resolution of 2016 (D.C. Resolution R21-621), ratified by District of Columbia voters in Advisory Referendum B approved on November 8, 2016, and certified by the District of Columbia Board of Elections on November 18, 2016.

SEC. 402. STATEHOOD TRANSITION COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Statehood Transition Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) COMPOSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 18 members as follows:

(A) 3 members appointed by the President.

(B) 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(C) 2 members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(D) 2 members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(E) 2 members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(F) 3 members appointed by the Mayor.

(G) 3 members appointed by the Council.

(H) The Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.

(2) APPOINTMENT DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) EFFECT OF LACK OF APPOINTMENT BY APPOINTMENT DATE.—If one or more appointments under any of the subparagraphs of paragraph (1) is not made by the appointment date specified in subparagraph (A), the authority to make such appointment or appointments shall expire, and the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced by the number equal to the number of appointments so not made.

(3) TERM OF SERVICE.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(4) VACANCY.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(5) NO COMPENSATION.—Members shall serve without pay, but shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission shall be elected by the members of the Commission—

(A) with respect to the Chair, from among the members described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1); and

(B) with respect to the Vice Chair, from among the members described in subparagraphs (F) and (G) of paragraph (1).

(c) STAFF.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have a Director, who shall be appointed by the Chair.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) NON-APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and

General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(4) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(d) **DUTIES.**—The Commission shall advise the President, Congress, the Mayor (or, upon the admission of the State into the Union, the chief executive officer of the State), and the Council (or, upon the admission of the State into the Union, the legislature of the State) concerning an orderly transition to statehood for the District of Columbia or the State (as the case may be) and to a reduced geographical size of the seat of the Government of the United States, including with respect to property, funding, programs, projects, and activities.

(e) **POWERS.**—

(1) **HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.**—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate.

(2) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.**—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(3) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(4) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(f) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(2) **INITIAL MEETING.**—The Commission shall hold its first meeting not later than the earlier of—

(A) 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed; or

(B) if the number of members of the Commission is reduced under subsection (b)(2)(B), 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) **REPORTS.**—The Commission shall submit such reports as the Commission considers appropriate or as may be requested by the President, Congress, or the District of Columbia (or, upon the admission of the State into the Union, the State).

(h) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall cease to exist 2 years after the date of the admission of the State into the Union.

SEC. 403. CERTIFICATION OF ENACTMENT BY PRESIDENT.

Not more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall provide written certification of such enactment to the Mayor.

SEC. 404. SEVERABILITY.

Except as provided in section 101(c), if any provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of this Act and any amendments made by this Act shall not be affected by the holding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority mem-

ber of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia and my dear friend, Congresswoman NORTON, for her years of dedicated leadership on this bill. She is not only the author of the bill, but of this moment in history.

Today, for the second time in 2 years, the House will vote to overturn the wrongs of over 200 years of political repression in the District of Columbia. We will vote to honor the most fundamental principle of this Nation—that all people have a right to full and equal representation in their government.

Our Nation has not always lived up to its promise of full and equal representation, but that has not stopped those dedicated to equality from fighting to ensure that all people are fully represented in their government.

This fundamental right is denied to the more than 712,000 Americans living in the District of Columbia. For more than 200 years the District has been fighting for equal rights. Despite 86 percent of its residents voting for statehood in 2016, Congress has still not acted to ensure that the District shares in the blessings of liberty promised by the Founders in the U.S. Constitution.

The United States is a republic, but the people of its Capital lack representation. The United States is the only democratic country that denies both voting rights in the national legislature and local self-government to the people of its Capital. That is wrong and violates everything we stand for as Americans.

The District pays more in Federal taxes than 21 States and more per capita than any State. Think about that. It pays more than nearly half the States in this country, yet D.C. residents have no vote in Congress. That is wrong.

Unfortunately, so far Republicans have opposed our efforts to ensure equality for District residents. But let me be clear what Republican opposition is really about: partisanship. They would rather deny voting rights for hundreds of thousands of American citizens than even consider the possi-

bility that Representatives from the new State could possibly be Democrats. Think about that argument. They are willing to violate the core principles of our democracy merely because the new State might elect Representatives from a different political party.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge every Member in this House to vote “yes” on H.R. 51, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, America’s Federal Government should be of the people, by the people, and for the people. But with H.R. 51, America’s government will become of the Democrats, by the Democrats, and for the Democrats.

Let’s be clear what H.R. 51 is all about. It is about Democrats adding two new progressive U.S. Senators to push a radical agenda championed by the squad to reshape America into the socialist utopia they always talk about.

If you doubt me, just listen to what our colleague, Congressman JAMIE RASKIN, recently told The Washington Post. He said:

There is a national political logic for D.C. statehood too, because the Senate has become the principal obstacle to social progress across a whole range of issues.

So there we have it. H.R. 51 is not really about voting representation. It is about Democrats consolidating their power in Washington.

There are numerous problems with H.R. 51. Mainly, it is flatly unconstitutional. Every Justice Department from President Kennedy’s to President Obama’s has been consistent that a constitutional amendment is needed to grant the District statehood.

Robert F. Kennedy said that granting D.C. statehood without a constitutional amendment was inconceivable. He also said granting D.C. statehood, as attempted by H.R. 51, would produce an absurdity. This absurdity is the 23rd Amendment which acknowledges the existence of a Federal District warranting three electoral college votes.

While H.R. 51 includes an expedited process for the 23rd Amendment’s repeal in Congress, the problem is this would not happen until after D.C. becomes a State. This would create mass confusion as H.R. 51 is reviewed by the courts for years.

The Constitution is the foundational document upon which all laws of our country rest, and Congress cannot simply dismiss it with sham legislation. But that is what H.R. 51 attempts to do. Democrats want to rewrite the Constitution without going through the proper process of doing so.

During our committee’s markup of H.R. 51, I offered an amendment that would assure the 23rd Amendment’s repeal prior to statehood being granted, but Democrats opposed this amendment.

Why are Democrats pushing such a problematic bill through the House?

Why are they working so hard to advance D.C. statehood instead of pursuing a constitutional amendment that

would engage the entire country through a process intended by our Founding Fathers?

Because they know Americans have firmly rejected D.C. statehood.

I urge my colleagues to vote with the vast majority of Americans and reject this unconstitutional and impractical bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), who is the author of this bill and moment in history.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentlewoman, for her leadership on this D.C. statehood bill.

Congress has both the moral obligation and the constitutional authority to pass H.R. 51. This country was founded on the principles of no taxation without representation and consent of the governed, but D.C. residents are taxed without representation and cannot consent to the laws under which they, as American citizens, must live.

The State of Washington, D.C., would consist of 66 of the 68 miles of the present-day Federal District. The Federal District would be 2 square miles, and Congress would retain plenary authority over it.

H.R. 51 complies with the Constitution, including the Admissions Clause, the District Clause, and the 23rd Amendment.

The Admissions Clause gives Congress the authority to admit new States. All 37 new States were admitted by Congress. No State was admitted by constitutional amendment, and no State would have to consent to the admission of the State of Washington, D.C.

The District Clause gives Congress plenary authority over the Federal District and establishes a maximum size of the Federal District—100 square miles. It does not establish a minimum size or a location of the Federal District. Congress reduced the size of the Federal District by 30 percent in 1846.

The 23rd Amendment allows the Federal District to participate in the electoral college. H.R. 51 repeals the enabling act for the 23rd Amendment, and the 23rd Amendment itself would be quickly repealed. In any event, the 23rd Amendment does not establish a minimum size or location of the Federal District.

The Constitution does not establish any prerequisites for new States, but Congress generally has considered three: population and resources, support for statehood, and commitment to democracy.

The State of Washington, D.C. would meet each. D.C.'s population of 712,000 is larger than that of two States. D.C. pays more Federal taxes per capita than any State and pays more Federal taxes than 21 States of the Union. The

District of Columbia's gross domestic product is larger than 17 States. In 2016, 86 percent of D.C. residents voted for statehood. D.C. residents have been petitioning for voting representation in Congress and local autonomy for 220 years.

Congress has a choice. It can continue to exclude D.C. residents from the democratic process, forcing them to watch from the sidelines as Congress votes on Federal and D.C. laws, and to treat them, in the words of Frederick Douglass, as "aliens, not citizens, but subjects."

Or it can live up to our Nation's founding principles and join the 54 percent of Americans—that is 54 percent, Mr. Speaker, and growing—who support D.C. statehood and pass H.R. 51.

□ 0930

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE), the Republican leader of the Government Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I don't even know where to begin to respond to what we just heard. To imply that Washington, D.C., has no representation is absolutely false. It does have local representation. It also has a Delegate right here in the House of Representatives and has electoral votes for Presidential elections, things that no other city in this country has.

This H.R. 51 flies in the face of what our Founders intended. They never wanted the seat of our government to be a State, and they specifically framed the Constitution to say so. Yet, what the Democrats really are trying to do, that they will not admit, is gain even more representation by creating a city-state whereby they get two more Senators.

Again, this is absolutely against what our Constitution and our Founders intended, and this ought to be soundly rejected, permanently rejected.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in this historic moment, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the first female Speaker of the House in history.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Madam Chairwoman MALONEY for yielding, and I salute her for her leadership in bringing this historic legislation to the floor.

All of us join in saluting Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who has been the patron saint of D.C. statehood since she came to Congress. She has been tireless, persistent, and dissatisfied as she has built historical support for this bill, which passed in the previous Congress with 235 votes.

I rise as Speaker of the House to join my colleagues on this momentous day for American democracy as we right a historic injustice by passing legislation to finally grant Washington, D.C., statehood.

Statehood for the District of Columbia is about showing respect for our democracy, for the American people, and for our Constitution. That Constitution begins with our preamble, "We the people," setting out our Founders' vision of a government of, by, and for the people.

Yet, for more than two centuries, the people of Washington, D.C., have been denied their right to fully participate in their democracy.

D.C., as Congresswoman NORTON mentioned, pays more Federal taxes per capita than any other State. Its budget is larger than 12 States. Its population is larger than two States. Its people have fought in every American war since the Revolution.

D.C. residents have been fighting for voting rights and autonomy for 220 years, with a full 86 percent recently voting for statehood.

It is well past the time to grant them the rights that they have been fighting for and that they deserve.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I rise as Speaker of the House on this momentous occasion. It is an official honor to do so, but it is also a personal privilege to join Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON; the distinguished chair of the committee of jurisdiction, Congresswoman MALONEY; many of my colleagues; and the distinguished majority leader, Mr. HOYER, who has made this part of his life's work in the Congress to join in this fight for statehood.

It is a personal privilege because when I was born, my father was a Member of Congress from Baltimore, Maryland, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. He served as chairman of the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee. That position made him the unofficial mayor of Washington because of the authority that the committee had over the District of Columbia and their every decision.

However, my father did not agree with that. He was a proponent for what was then called "home rule." They often say that statehood for the District of Columbia is in my DNA. It went from home rule, then to finally having a mayor, and now we want statehood. We have always wanted statehood, but now we finally are able to pass it in the Congress.

There is nothing theoretical or abstract about statehood. For example, last summer, the country watched in horror as Federal agents and out-of-State National Guard troops were deployed against peaceful protesters in the District without residents' approval. Then, on January 6, as our Capitol was being defiled, our Capitol Police assaulted and killed, and our Members and staff terrorized, D.C. leaders did not have the authority to call the National Guard to protect its people.

Granting D.C. statehood means ensuring that its leaders have the tools they need to keep people safe. The Governor of any one of our States has the authority to call in the National Guard. That is not an authority that is

afforded to the Mayor of Washington, D.C. If that were the case, we would have had protection much sooner.

Statehood is also a matter of civil rights. The residents of the District have a right to self-governance and control over their lives and futures.

It is particularly meaningful that we pass this legislation just days after the anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln signing the District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act, freeing enslaved people in the District.

Today, by passing H.R. 51 to admit the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth into the Union, the House will finally address this unjust, unequal, and undemocratic situation.

We look forward to a swift vote in the Senate on this essential legislation so that we can send this important legislation to the President's desk.

At the same time, House Democrats will continue our work to protect every American's right to be heard at the ballot box. I urge a strong vote for D.C. statehood, H.R. 51—the 51st State, easy to remember—and for its citizens' civil liberties, security, and right to have a say in our democracy.

I want to once again commend Representative ELEANOR Holmes Norton for her long dedication to justice for every person in our country, starting with the people she represents in the District of Columbia, hopefully soon to be the 51st State of the Union. I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you what Democrat support is really about on H.R. 51: Democratic partisanship, Democrat power, Democrat policy, Democrat progressive issues.

No State has been admitted by the Constitution. No State was created from a territory, which was crafted in the Constitution. That is what you want to obviate.

Even our Founders understood this very clearly, as they iterated, in Federalist No. 43, "The indispensable necessity of complete authority at the seat of government carries its own evidence with it. It is a power exercised by every legislature of the Union, I might say of the world, by virtue of its general supremacy. Without it, not only the public authority might be insulted and its proceedings interrupted with impunity; but a dependence of the members of the general government on the State comprehending the seat of the government, for protection in the exercise of their duty, might bring on the national councils an imputation of awe or influence. . . ."

That is what is at stake here. H.R. 51 is bad, according to the Founders, but it also violates the 23rd Amendment. That is clear as well.

It is time that the Democrats realize it and quit trying this power grab and vote this thing down.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to

the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the distinguished chairwoman of our full committee, for yielding, and I thank my good friend, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, the Congresswoman from the District of Columbia, who soon I hope will have the right to vote on the floor of the House.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we come together to right a wrong. 750,000 fellow Americans are denied the right to representation in their Congress in the very place in which Congress is located, ironically. It is the only capital in the democratic world that denies its own citizens the right to vote and be represented.

We heard a lot of subterfuge here today, and we will hear more about the Constitution, the Constitution that clearly gives Congress the right of admission of a State.

Mr. COMER comes from Kentucky. Kentucky was composed of territory claimed by my State, Virginia, and there were a bunch of Whigs. We didn't object. Congress, not a constitutional amendment, admitted Kentucky into the Union, and they elected Whigs, if you can think about that, Mr. Speaker.

We didn't make how you might vote a condition, but we do in this case.

I have to say that there is a lot of smokescreen to cloak what is really at stake here. When some say this is not about race or partisanship, you can be sure it is about race and partisanship.

A city with a minority-majority population that apparently might vote in a different way from some? So what. How somebody votes cannot be a test of whether they have the right to vote in a democracy.

Will we right this wrong today? Will we rise above our petty partisan perspectives and fears and empower and enfranchise people who are fellow citizens? Simply because of their race, their party identification, or their geographic location, that is not the America I know and love. It has gone on too long.

When the Constitution was written, this place didn't exist, nor did the Founders and the writers of the Constitution know that it would. The first Capital was New York. The second Capital was Philadelphia. And there was a lot of back and forth about where it would finally be. It ended up here.

Let's right this wrong after 200 years and give our fellow Americans voting representation here in the United States Congress by granting statehood.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, if this bill is about race, I wonder why your majority leader, STENY HOYER, voted against this very bill in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats started last week with one of their Members saying

we should get rid of the police altogether. They ended last week with another one of their Members being admonished by the trial judge in Minneapolis for saying ridiculous things.

What did they do in between? They passed out of committee this bill, which gives two more Democrat Senators to the District of Columbia. And less than 24 hours after that bill passed in committee, they introduced legislation to pack the Supreme Court.

In 3 months of Democrats being in control of the Federal Government, they have increased the debt by \$2 trillion; they created a crisis on the southern border; and they continued their push to defund the police.

Now, so they can continue their radical policies, think about what else they have passed out of this body: a bill to federalize our voting laws, federalize our election laws; a bill to pack the Court, as I said. They introduced that legislation. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of all people, introduced that bill. And here we are today, with a pure power grab to give two Democrat Senators to the District of Columbia.

There is a crisis on our southern border. The American people want us to focus on the crisis. Even the President called it a crisis.

Let's stop the power grab. Let's deal with the issues the American people want us to deal with. That is what we should be focused on.

I hope we vote this bill down. I urge a "no" vote.

□ 0945

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to clarify that this should be a bipartisan issue. Republicans used to support voting representation in Congress for D.C. residents.

Then-President Eisenhower called for equal political rights for D.C. residents in three State of the Union Addresses.

Then-President Nixon said: "It should offend the democratic senses of this Nation that D.C. residents do not have voting representation in Congress."

In 2007, then-Representative Mike Pence said on the floor: "The fact that more than a half a million Americans living in the District of Columbia are denied a single voting representative in Congress is clearly a historic wrong."

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), the chairman of the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Subcommittee.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, the consent of the governed; no taxation without representation; no conscription without representation; a republican form of government for American citizens.

All of our most essential democratic principles underwrite the trajectory of American political development, which

has been the admission of 37 new States since the original 13 launched the Union. All of these States were admitted by one mechanism, and one mechanism only, an act of Congress exercising congressional power under Article IV, Section 3 to admit new States.

There has never been a new State admitted by constitutional amendment. There has never been a State admission struck down by the United States Supreme Court, because the admission of new States is a political question in the juridical sense, which means it is vested exclusively in Congress to decide whether or not to admit new States. It is an exercise of the plenary power and judgment of the Congress, the people's branch. It is up to Congress to act.

The opponents of democracy for 712,000 tax-paying, draftable American citizens right here in Washington, D.C., have now focused on the 23rd Amendment as the basis of their opposition. But the 23rd Amendment is no obstacle in any way. The purpose of the 23rd Amendment was to make sure that the local population got to participate in Presidential elections. The admission of the new State vindicates that constitutional purpose.

H.R. 51 itself would immediately repeal the Federal statute that organizes the electoral college for the District of Columbia, taking care of the problem that our friends are concerned about.

So why don't they support H.R. 51?

Well, the floor leader gave the game away when he said, for him, this is all about two new progressive, liberal Democrat Senators. It is all about two new liberal Democrat Senators. They don't see taxation without representation. They don't see military service without representation, when tens of thousands of people from the Nation's Capital have served America in every war that we have ever had, going back to the Revolutionary War. They don't see governance without representation, without the consent of the governed. All that they see is two new liberal Democrat Senators.

But that cuts against everything that we believe in about American democracy. We do not deny people the right to vote based on our expectation of how they will vote. We don't disenfranchise people because we disagree with who they might elect.

I would defend with my life the right of the people of Kentucky and Arizona to send my friends here to represent them, even though I disagree with most of what they stand for, including their rejection of the rights of people from Washington, D.C. I would never disenfranchise just because of that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, the people of Washington came to our aid on January 6. When we were being attacked

by violent Fascist insurrectionists in this body, in this Chamber, in this Congress, they came to our aid. They sent hundreds of Capitol Police officers and National Guardsmen to defend us.

The people of Washington defend our democratic rights.

Will we defend theirs?

That is the question of H.R. 51. Let's pass statehood for the people of Washington.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, my friend from Maryland makes an excellent closing case in court, because he knows that this is going to be in court, because he knows that this is constitutionally infirm. He is trying to make the case that is going to have to be made in court on the losing side of the argument, because it is very clearly unconstitutional to add D.C. as a State by statute.

And what we have here today is a simple question: Does anybody in this room believe that if Lubbock, Texas, had been set up as the Capital seat of the United States of America, that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would be arguing to give it the position of statehood?

No, of course not.

This city was set up by the Founders to be the Capital seat of the United States of America. It was not set up to be a State. And when my friend said that every other State has been added by statute, none of those have been specifically set up as the Capital seat of the United States of America.

This should be rejected. It is unconstitutional. D.C. has never been a State. It shouldn't be a State, and it is not going to be a State.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me. I also want to commend her for her outstanding leadership of her committee. I also want to take a moment to commend my colleague who has been championing D.C. statehood before I even came to Congress.

You know, I have listened intently to all of the arguments, and it always gets back to one: How are the people in D.C. more likely to vote? Are they are going to vote more likely Democratic? Are they going to vote for Democrats?

Well, let me tell you, I have got people in my district who vote Republican. Can you imagine that? They vote Republican. But we don't deny them the right to vote, and we don't deny them the right to representation.

All that we are seeking and all that we are asking for is simply the principle of no taxation without representation. I think we learned that in grammar school when we took U.S. history, when we first learned how great this country is and how great it can be.

I look forward to the people of Washington, D.C., having all rights of citi-

zenship as a member of a State, voting in the greatest State in the country when it becomes one, Washington, D.C.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, in 1964, then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy summed it up best as to why the Framers put the Capital outside the borders or control of any State: "It was indispensably necessary to the independence and the very existence of the new Federal Government to have a seat of government which was not subject to the jurisdiction or control of any State."

As true as that was when this was said, as true as that was when the Capital was moved here, it is that true today.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I am glad they remember history. When the seat of the Federal Government was in New York City and in Philadelphia, the birthplace of America, they didn't want it in the control of a State. Therefore, the District of Columbia was created, under the control of the United States Congress, because that is who should be determining what happens for the 50 States.

Our colleagues on the other side want to change an amendment to the Constitution with law.

What about other amendments to the Constitution and how they read those? Will they try to change those with law?

This is not about taxation without representation. This is about a Democrat power grab, and let's call it what it is.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, in the Judiciary Committee right now, we are holding hearings to fight against the scourge of voter suppression and the unfortunate abolishment of section 5 by the Shelby case. I heard shouts of hallelujah when that case was abolished. The reason is because we are here today denying citizens of the United States the right to be represented fairly in the United States Congress.

The 23rd Amendment?

Well, I can cite for you the 14th Amendment and the 15th Amendment, not depriving people of their liberty and their justice.

What about those soldiers who shed blood from the District of Columbia? What about those who are paying taxes from the District of Columbia? What about the very citizens who work to move the engine of government living in the District of Columbia?

My friends know that the Capitol will be separated. My friends understand that there is a basic constitutional unfairness when you deny people the right to vote.

I wonder whether or not the problem is that, when I first arrived here many years ago, it was called chocolate city.

Let us not make this a racial issue. Let us make this a justice issue, a constitutional issue. It is important, Mr. Speaker. Vote for this legislation, for the 51st State.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary, as an original co-sponsor of the legislation, I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act," which declares the State of Washington, Douglass Commonwealth, to be a State of the United States of America, and declares its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatsoever.

In passing this legislation, we remove a stain that has blighted our nation for more than 200 years.

Today, we vote to end two centuries of shame and correct an injustice to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, let us not lose sight of one indisputable and shameful fact: nearly 500,000 people living in the District of Columbia lack direct voting representation in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Specifically, the citizens of the District of Columbia pay more in federal taxes than 22 states and pay more in federal taxes per capita than any state.

The District of Columbia's population (705,000) is larger than the populations of Wyoming and Vermont, and seven states had populations under one million in the last census.

The District of Columbia's annual budget (\$15.5 billion) is larger than the budgets of 14 states.

The District of Columbia has a higher per capita personal income and gross domestic product than any state.

District of Columbia residents have fought and died in every American war, including the Revolution itself, and almost 200,000 District residents have served in the military since World War I alone.

Approximately 30,000 veterans live in the District of Columbia, and it should be noted that during the Vietnam War, 243 District residents were casualties of war, a casualty figure greater than that observed by 10 different states.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is undisputable that residents of the District of Columbia serve in the military, pay billions of dollars in federal taxes each year, and assume other responsibilities of U.S. citizenship.

But for over 200 years, the District of Columbia has been denied voting representation in Congress—the entity that has ultimate authority over all aspects of the city's legislative, executive, and judicial functions.

Mr. Speaker, if a person can be called upon to pay federal taxes and serve in the armed forces of the United States, then he or she should at least have the opportunity to vote for a representative who could at least cast a symbolic vote in this chamber on critical matters facing our nation.

Issues like war and peace, equality, and justice.

And tear-gassing peaceful protestors in Lafayette Square exercising their First Amendment rights.

Mr. Speaker, taxation without representation is tyranny.

H.R. 51 would create a state from essentially the eight hometown wards of the District

of Columbia and provides that the new state would be equal to the other 50 states in all respects, and that the residents of the State of Washington, D.C. would have all the rights of statehood, including voting representation in Congress and full local self-government.

Under the legislation this new state would have no jurisdiction over the reduced federal district, which would consist of the area that Members of Congress and visitors associate with the capital of our country: the U.S. Capitol, the U.S. Supreme Court, the White House, the principal federal monuments, and the federal buildings and grounds adjacent to the National Mall and the U.S. Capitol.

It is unconscionable that more than a half million American citizens are being unconscionably denied a vote and a voice in the most important legislative body in the world.

As a supporter of freedom, democracy, and equality, I believe that it is long overdue for the citizens of the District of Columbia to have representation in the House and the Senate to advocate for their interests on vital matters coming before the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is wrong that we must be reminded daily by license plates in the District of Columbia that "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

The people in Boston felt so strongly about this in 1775 that they rebelled in Boston Harbor, launching the "Boston Tea Party."

The principle that political authority derives from the consent of the government is no less applicable when it comes to the District of Columbia.

Let us be clear, there is no dispute that hundreds of thousands of American citizens reside in the District of Columbia.

We all agree that universal suffrage is the hallmark of a democratic regime, of which the United States is the world's leading exemplar.

None of us believes it is fair that citizens of the District of Columbia pay federal taxes, risk life and limb fighting wars abroad to protect American democracy and extend the blessings of liberty to people living in foreign lands.

In short, there is no moral reason to deny the citizens of the District of Columbia admission as a state in the United States and the right to full representation in Congress.

The only question is whether Congress has the will and the constitutional authority to do so.

Congress has always had the constitutional authority but for much of the last 200 years, it has not had the will.

Let us change that, beginning today with our vote to pass H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, D.C. statehood is a ridiculous idea, which would have shocked our forefathers. It is a government city. It has no—or minimum manufacturing, agriculture or natural resources. With all its government jobs and universities, it is a recession-proof city and should be one of the easiest cities in the Nation to govern.

Let's see how the current elected officials are doing.

This is the second highest spending area in the country per pupil.

How do they do?

Tied for worst in fourth grade reading scores, worst in the country in eighth grade reading scores, worst in the country in fourth grade writing scores, worst in the country in eighth grade writing scores, and second worst in the country in eighth grade math.

They have more homeless here than 29 States. Of the cities with at least 600,000 people, it has the sixth highest murder rate. And if it were to become a State, it would immediately become the State with the highest murder rate in the country.

Right now, by comparison, only 49 percent of the parents of newborn children in the District of Columbia are married. By comparison, again, the great foreign capital, Taipei, 96 percent of the parents are married.

This is a government city, and it would do a horrible job as a State.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, under the Admissions Clause of the Constitution, Congress has the authority to admit new States. That is why all 37 new States have been admitted by simple legislation. No State has ever been admitted by a constitutional amendment.

The Republicans want D.C. to use an admissions process that has never been used in the history of this country.

The District Clause of the Constitution gives Congress authority over the Federal District and establishes a maximum size of the Federal District, 100 square miles. It does not establish a minimum size.

H.R. 51 would maintain a 2-square mile Federal District.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I have seen more damage done in the first 100 days of this administration than I thought possible in 4 years. Rather than unity, it has been division. Rather than working together, it has been partisanship.

We are hearing even today in the comments that we are trying to stoke racial division in this country. This is nothing but a naked power play today. That is all this is about.

People who can't get their radical agenda passed under the system our Framers set up now want to blow it up. This is nothing but ideological terrorism by those willing to completely ignore our Constitution and system of government.

Whether it is attacks on the First, Second or Fourth Amendment, or turning our Federal seat of government over to two more far-left Senators, they simply do not care. They want what they want.

This is not about a balance of power. This is about more power. This is about government-run healthcare; a \$93 trillion Green New Deal; packing the Supreme Court; higher taxes; and a bigger, less efficient form of government.

□ 1000

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the senior chief deputy whip.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of ending the disenfranchisement of over 700,000 people, including most of the staff that works for us every single day.

Our Nation is the only democratic country in the world that denies full democratic rights to the citizens living in its Nation's Capital. That is more than 700,000 American citizens who pay Federal taxes, who fight and die in wars, who serve on our juries, and yet have no vote in the Senate or the House of Representatives. That is the definition of taxation without representation.

It is 219 years overdue for the citizens of the District of Columbia to have their right to vote.

Let me thank and commend my colleague, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for all of her decades of work. It is time to vote "yes" on statehood for the District of Columbia.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, making D.C. a city-state is unconstitutional, it is impractical, and it flies in the face of the Founders' intent. James Madison said it himself in the Federalist Papers. Unfortunately, our colleagues across the aisle are trying to make this about race. I thought that was inevitable. It is sad and unfortunate.

But let's look at data. In 1800, this city was a White majority, 10,600 and 4,000 African-American residents. Then 150 years later, in 1950, 517,000 White residents to 280,000 African-American residents. For 150 years, this was a White-majority city, and there was no serious effort to make it a State.

But there is a way we can solve this issue because one core argument is a pretty good one, no taxation without representation. It is flawed because there is local government, and they have a Delegate here. But with retrocession, putting Washington back into Maryland, that would give them that added seat and would address that very issue. The GOP is acting in good faith because we know that that seat will be a Democratic seat, but it is the right thing to do.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), a champion for equality and the 51st State and House majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this legislation.

I want to just briefly respond to the remarks of the gentleman who preceded me about retrocession. Retrocession is an interesting idea that my Republican colleagues have. It has to do with the issue of two United States Senators. One could say that has to do

with both sides of the aisle, two United States Senators.

The history of adding States has been a history where focus is on those two United States Senators that would be added, and the party that wanted them and the party that didn't want them. But retrocession, frankly, is an interesting idea, except for the fact the gentleman talked about the Founding Fathers and James Madison and the Federalist Papers.

One of the articles of debate was, if you had a State, i.e. Maryland, whose land, of course, the Federal city is located on—Virginia gave some, but they took it back—you would have a State surrounding the Federal enclave. No difference, except for it would be Maryland and not Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. So that argument limps. It fails because you are suggesting the same thing that some have said is of concern to them. So the only difference is two Senators.

So this is about politics. Throughout history people have guessed as to what the new States are going to be. Now some knew absolutely. We have North and South Dakota. I don't know whether any of you know why we have North and South Dakota; two Senators versus four Senators. And the Republicans who were in charge wanted to have four Senators to assure their majority in the Senate as opposed to the Democrats in the South. Irony how things change.

So if you are voting on politics, I get it. But on principle, Nevada was added and taken from Utah, by the way, because the Republicans who were then in charge back in the day wanted to have two additional Senators. And they got them, with less than 10,000 people living in the area that was taken from Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, and formed Nevada.

So let's not get mired in these principled votes, because this is about two Senators. We get it. It is not about principle because there are over 700,000 people—712,000, to be exact, maybe more when we get the Census report—who are unequal citizens in America.

I want to thank the incomparable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for her hard work and tireless advocacy for so many years as the leader of this cause on behalf of equal rights for the citizens she represents without a vote. Why, are they lesser citizens? Is she a lesser Representative? Surely not.

If a President of the United States, Republican or Democrat, asked somebody to come to the District of Columbia and work for the U.S. Government, bring your talents, your energy, and your focus to work for your country in Washington, D.C., but, oh, by the way, you have to give up your vote in the Congress of the United States through your Representative. In no other democracy are residents of the National Capital excluded from representation. None.

Frankly, I think the Founders had no concept of how big this city would be-

come, how vibrant it would become. None. Yet, nearly 700,000 Americans are denied full representation.

The Founders of our Union of States set forth a simple process for the admission of new States to that Union. They believed, the 13 of them, that adding new States would be positive for the country and that they would want people represented in the territories in the Congress when they became States and qualified to be such. They saw that process of expansion as both healthy and workable, and they believed that it would strengthen our democracy.

Through the years, however, the admission of new States has been a very contentious process on both sides of the aisle. And there was a time in our history in the latter half of the 19th century when Republicans affected the admission of a number of new States in order to increase the numbers in the Senate. They accomplished that objective in some respects.

In one noteworthy example, which I have just mentioned, Nevada in 1864, less than 10,000 people. The criteria at that point in time, theoretically, was 60,000, but it was ignored. It was ignored. Two Senators. That is what this issue is about. Two Senators.

It is not about whether, on a principled basis, we ought to give to 712,000 of our citizens the right to be equally represented in the Congress of the United States. No, if they live here, we ask them to give up that right.

That same process, as I mentioned, was repeated in the admission of North and South Dakota. They had hardly any people living there. They could hardly qualify if you put all of the Dakota territory together. But what the Republicans did was—they were in charge at that point in time—they divided it, North and South Dakota. What happened? Two extra Senators. It wasn't about principle, about how many people, what the economic status was. It was about how many Senators.

My friends across the aisle complain that this bill would lead to the election of two additional Democratic Senators. So what?

Is that the criteria, the political judgment of the citizens of some entity seeking to become a State? There is nothing in the Constitution about that. Zero. It is the politics of it. I get it. But it is not the principle.

I hope people vote on principle, that they believe that their fellow citizens who happen to live within this, what used to be a square, but a square minus that to the south of the Potomac.

This legislation is very different than the acts that admitted those States in the 19th century. It is different because it is based on the demonstrable need to provide representation to hundreds of thousands of Americans who deserve to have their voices heard in our democracy. And they have determined they want to be a part.

Our Founders were offended, indeed outraged that they were forced to pay taxes, but were afforded no representation in the body that set those taxes.

Wouldn't all of us have been there at the Tea Party saying, "You cannot tax us, England, without us having representation in the Parliament?"

I am sure you have heard the argument from many people on this floor—I won't repeat them—about the level of taxation that is paid by the citizens of the District of Columbia. But they have no say in the level of those taxes which so outraged our Founders.

Moreover, this legislation would end the unjust practice of treating D.C. residents differently than their fellow citizens in the 50 States when it comes to allocating resources or providing COVID-19 relief under the CARES Act last year.

Mr. Speaker, when President Eisenhower—a Republican President, but not a very partisan President, unlike today, where we have seen a very partisan President, no longer there—addressed the question of admitting Hawaii as a State in the 1950s, he said the following—and by the way, I think all of you probably know that when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted not too far apart in time, Alaska was perceived to be a Democratic State and Hawaii was perceived to be a Republican State.

So the assumption that somehow the District of Columbia will automatically elect two Democrats—which may be accurate, but it may not always be the case—the principle is what Eisenhower articulated, and he said this:

You have an economy that is self-supporting. There is a large population, and I would like to see the case handled clearly and specifically on its merits.

By that metric, Washington, D.C., earned its right to statehood a long time ago. And today, we can take a major step toward that goal when we pass this bill, which we passed last Congress as well.

As to retrocession, again, I wonder if Nevada would like to be back to Utah or to Wyoming or to Colorado or whether Wyoming, that has 200,000 less citizens approximately than the District of Columbia, would like to be subsumed by one of the surrounding States because of the few numbers? Vermont as well, which was taken from another State, as was West Virginia, which was part of Virginia.

□ 1015

I hope the Senate will then take up this bill when we pass it and consider the question of D.C. statehood on its merits, not on politics. Maybe that is too much to ask.

This is not a partisan math problem or electoral prediction, which, as we have seen, may or may not come to pass. But on the merits alone, on the conviction that taxation without representation is not fair now as it was not fair in 1776, the people of this city, our Nation's Capital, deserve full and equal representation in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this bill will pass with bipartisan support. It is going to pass, but I hope we have some bipartisan support based upon the prin-

ciple that every citizen in our country ought to enjoy the same representation in the Congress of the United States as every other citizen.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I must admit, I am a little disappointed in the remarks of the majority leader. When I saw him approach the podium, I thought he was going to give us a detailed explanation as to why he voted against this very bill in 1993. Instead, he lectures us on having the exact same position today that he had in 1993. Hypocrisy runs deep.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, how is this unconstitutional? H.R. 51 violates our Founders' intent, the actual writ of the Constitution, the land itself, which should rightfully be returned to Maryland if its original purpose as land for our Nation's Capital is discarded by Congress and, finally, the required repeal of the 23rd Amendment.

I have explained these constitutional barriers for 2 years in committee, but there is more.

D.C. does not perform many of the roles of a true State. A prime example, unlike every other State in the Union, D.C. is not responsible for its prison system.

About 8,000 D.C. residents are inmates in Federal prisons, and the Federal Government absorbs the huge expense. These are inmates who would normally be in a State prison, but D.C. only has the capacity to house inmates awaiting trial.

Three times in committee, I have offered an amendment that would transfer this normal State responsibility to D.C. My amendment was rejected by Democrats three times.

So, let's look at how D.C. has handled their inmates awaiting trial. According to The Washington Post, D.C. is essentially torturing these inmates with what experts say is mass solitary confinement, 23 hours a day of solitary for every D.C. inmate ongoing for over 400 days.

That is certainly a violation of the Eighth Amendment. These are human beings awaiting final adjudication. Many will ultimately be found not guilty, yet they have been held in solitary confinement for 23 hours every day for over a year.

Is this what we can expect from a D.C. State?

D.C. is our Nation's Capital, was intended to be our Nation's Capital, and must remain our Nation's Capital.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 16 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

(Mr. SESSIONS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admissions Act.

In many respects, America seems to be at the same point we were in the 1930s and 1940s—calling for a single party rule from Washington, D.C.

Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis observed at that time: "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachments by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

These words of wisdom might also offer some inspiration to us here today: "Whenever a people or an institution forgets its hard beginnings, it is beginning to decay" by Carl Sandberg.

Mr. Speaker, both of these sayings are on the halls of our Capitol.

Addressing people's ability to vote is important. Addressing a party's desire for singular political control of a Nation is another matter.

Our Constitution outlines the process for admitting new States to the Union and rules regarding the formation of the District of Columbia.

In 1961, 36 States voted to ratify the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, ensuring that the District of Columbia had representation and taxation. That was done out of fairness. These 36 States did this out of fairness.

We have already heard what the Attorney General Robert Kennedy said, but, Mr. Speaker, today we are doing the inconceivable and will produce the absurdity.

Legislation does not overrule a constitutional amendment. Legislation is subject to the Constitution and all of its amendments.

If you want to make D.C. a State, have a process that overturns the 23rd Amendment and then ratify a 29th Amendment, which then repeals the 23rd Amendment.

There is precedent. The 18th Amendment was repealed by the 21st Amendment to end Prohibition. On February 20, 1933, Congress passed the repealing Amendment. On December 5, 1933, the proper number of States ratified the Amendment, and the 18th Amendment ceased to exist.

This was done by this country during prohibition. This is the standard by which we take care of the Constitution and the amendments thereon.

Our system of government is predictable on the rule of law and following procedure, but today's bill abandons that procedure of amendments to the Constitution in favor of politics.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), the chair of the Financial Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. And today, I rise with love of country at heart.

I rise to announce that I will not allow this issue to become so complicated that the American people might be confused because the truth is we will be voting for one thing: whether we are for taxation without representation or whether we are against taxation without representation. It is really that simple.

As for me, I will be voting with the patriots. I will be voting with those patriots from 1773 who confronted the government, those patriots who were there at the Boston Harbor, those patriots who were there for the Boston Tea Party.

I will be voting against taxation without representation. I believe that this is what the American Constitution and the American way are all about. Since 1773, it has been said, and today, I will respect it with my vote.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this unconstitutional measure.

Our Founders debated the merits of statehood and a Federal District and rightly concluded that no State should have supremacy over others and enjoy considerable benefits and influence of also being our national headquarters.

Our Founders got it right. This measure gets it wrong.

If D.C. surrenders the special status of our Federal District and instead becomes one of 51 equals, why should it enjoy all the benefits of also being the Federal District? Perhaps Federal agencies like the Department of Energy or USDA should move to places like west Texas, where we actually produce food and fuel for the Nation and beyond.

Ambitions on the political left to expand the Supreme Court and U.S. Senate seats, eliminate the filibuster, and keep three electoral votes for occupants of the White House, all while controlling our election law are about one thing: more power for them.

Oppose this unconstitutional measure.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman describes this, as many on the other side, as a political issue, a power grab. He cites all these other political actions, but the real power grab is denying 712,000 taxpaying American citizens the right to vote. That is the power grab.

This isn't about politics. It is a fundamental voting and civil rights issue. And it is outrageous that Republicans would play partisan politics just to block 712,000 Americans from having full equality in our democracy.

Every American deserves a voice in their government, not taxation without representation, fundamental beliefs in our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in opposition to this latest attempt by the Democrats to increase their power at the expense of long-standing American traditions and the Constitution.

Sadly, this is not at all surprising. Democrats have made it clear that American institutions don't stand in their way of advancing their political agenda at all costs. They want to pack the Supreme Court, eliminate election integrity, defund our police, keep our borders open, and prohibit debate in this very House. And D.C. statehood is just the next step.

This legislation is an unconstitutional power grab designed to give Democrats more votes to pass their radical socialist agenda.

As the majority leader just said, this is about two Senators. It is not about principle.

The District of Columbia has served as the Federal district for over 200 years. The Framers understood the importance of Federal and State governments having separate authority and recognized that States would be ill-suited to house a Federal Government. And this was long before the Democrats started making everything about race.

Now, Democrats want to disregard the Founders' vision, again, in order to grab two more votes in the Senate. Political advantage is no justification for policy that disregards precedent and the Constitution. Therefore, I oppose this bill.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), the chair of the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 51 and D.C. statehood.

My mother and father met at D.C.'s Western High School in the 1940s before my father went off to West Point and Korea. I was raised in the Potomac Palisades of Washington and went to high school a few blocks from the Capitol. My grandchildren are fifth-generation Washingtonians.

Through the generations, we have been confounded and confused that the United States citizens who live in the District of Columbia have been denied self-rule.

The right to self-determination is the defining principle on which this Nation was founded. Yet, this very right is denied to those who reside in our Nation's Capital.

Taxation without representation sparked our own war of independence from Great Britain. Today, the same cry for democracy, impressed on every D.C. license plate, calls out for the peaceful passage of H.R. 51.

The American citizens of the District of Columbia overwhelmingly support statehood, passing a statehood referendum with 85 percent support in 2016.

My Republican statehood opponents argue that statehood should be denied D.C. because it is too small; because it is not rural enough; because it has insufficient logging, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining; because it is not well-rounded; and because its residents are not real Americans. D.C. does, by the way, have a Tesla car dealership.

The real reason my Republican friends oppose statehood is that they disagree with the political views of today's Washingtonians. This is terrible short-term thinking. Texas voted Democratic for generations, while California and New York have elected many Republican Governors and Senators. Political pendulums swing both ways.

This view betrays our democratic principles upon which our Nation was founded.

□ 1030

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to D.C. statehood, but I am not opposed to suffrage.

If your goal is truly suffrage rather than increasing Democratic control of the Senate, boy, do I have a plan for you.

My bill would reunite the residential areas of the District with Maryland, as was done with Virginia in 1847. This plan would give full voting rights that we have heard so much about this morning without ignoring the Constitution or the practical realities of what constitutes a State.

So I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: If your goal is truly suffrage, then let's do this together. Let's set aside the divisive rhetoric we have heard, and work together to craft an appropriate and bipartisan solution to give representation to the people of D.C.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it was good to hear the majority leader say this is about politics. We knew that. But for some of us, it is about principle.

And if it were about taxation without representation, I would have a slew of Democrats cosponsoring the bill I have been filing for many terms to eliminate Federal income tax in the District of Columbia.

But I was told years ago: We are not going to join in with your bill because it will weaken our chance to get a representative full voting for D.C.

That is what this has been about.

Mr. Speaker, for some of us, principle is a big deal. When the Bush Justice Department was violating constitutional rights, some Republicans got furious. When the Obama administration did that, they circled the wagons and

protected. This is about principle for some of us.

Mr. Speaker, we got a tiny taste when the Mayor of D.C., of an opposite party of President Trump, wasn't sure she was going to provide the police to protect the White House.

This is about the Constitution and principle. Vote against this.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 10 minutes remaining.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), chairwoman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 51, in the esteemed tradition, the responsibility that we have as legislators of this body to evaluate adding a 51st State to this Union, to form a more perfect union; yes, in the tradition and in the written words of our Constitution because, as when my native Michigan became the 26th State in 1837 added to this Union, the President recognized that we will admit Michigan on equal footing.

But we know that the Founders and the originators of our beautiful Nation did not know a Michigan when they were writing our Constitution. They did not know a Wyoming. So we ask ourselves here, as the ambassadors of democracy, what message we send to the world when we deny over 700,000 people the right to vote; when we tax them without the proper representation.

This, my friends, is an exciting and profound and welcomed day in this body that deserves debate, and this legislation deserves to pass.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I am amazed at the smoke and mirrors and fog of obfuscation surrounding the debate on this bill.

What Republicans are doing here today is defending the Constitution and what was put in place by the Founders, that Washington, D.C., the District, would not be part of a State, where it could be coerced or leveraged by a State to get things from it.

I have just heard the last few minutes solutions offered to my colleagues that could probably be passed in 6 weeks or less, to allow what it is they claim they are saying for the citizens of Washington, D.C. Folding those 700,000 residents through a Maryland retrocession, as has happened with Virginia in 1846, would accomplish the goal of the same type of representation they are talking about.

No, the politics is over on that side of the aisle because they have turned down a constitutional solution that

this would be, instead, for an unconstitutional one that flies in the face and produces a 66-square-mile State that is $\frac{1}{8}$ th the size of Rhode Island, with a population just a little bit larger than the city of Fresno, California, because they want to accomplish a political goal while we defend the Constitution.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I guess it is appropriate for someone from Maryland to speak on this issue because this is Maryland's land we are talking about. This land was given for the purpose of a Federal enclave by Maryland. How dare Congress take Maryland's land from it. That is not why it was given.

Mr. Speaker, let's talk about the unconstitutionality—well, you have heard about the unconstitutionality. We don't need to talk about it any more.

I urge everyone who is watching us on C-SPAN today: Go get your copy of the Constitution. It is written in black and white. This is very plain. This is clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Speaker, I hope America was paying attention to the majority leader's speech, that one line where he said "this is all about politics." In fact, he even gave the history. He said, well, in the past, the Republicans wanted Senators, and so and so wanted Senators.

We don't live in the past. We live in the present.

Mr. Speaker, is this what America wants? Do they want pure politics?

Not my words. That's what the majority leader said: This is all about politics.

Mr. Speaker, let's ask: Why did our Founders do what they did?

Every American who is watching, think about what you saw last summer. You saw a White House under siege. You saw a mob. And we know Members of this House have promoted mobs. They did it last weekend. It will happen again. If we put the boundary next to the Federal buildings, it will be subject to a mob, a mob controlled by a State, not a Federal enclave.

That is the last thing this country needs, and it is the last thing the Federal Government needs.

I see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle shaking their heads.

How else would one describe that group outside the White House?

It was an uncontrolled mob. Thank God that Federal troops, Federal forces, Federal law enforcement were allowed to be there to stop that mob.

That is why we need the District of Columbia to be the Federal enclave.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the bill.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I have had enough of my colleagues' * * * insinu-

ations that somehow the people of Washington, D.C., are incapable or even unworthy of our democracy. One Senate Republican said that D.C. wouldn't be a "well-rounded, working-class State." I had no idea there were so many syllables in the word "white."

One of my House Republican colleagues said that D.C. shouldn't be a State because the District doesn't have a landfill. * * *

The truth is there is no good-faith argument for disenfranchising over 700,000 people, Mr. Speaker, most of whom are people of color.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the gentleman's words be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's demand is not timely.

The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, there is no good-faith argument.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York ask unanimous consent to withdraw the offending words?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, that is fine. You have my consent to withdraw.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the offending words are withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the truth is, there is no good-faith argument for disenfranchising over 700,000 people, most of whom are people of color.

These desperate objections are about fear—fear that, in D.C., their white supremacist politics will no longer play; fear that, soon enough, white supremacist politics won't work anywhere in America; fear that, if they don't rig our democracy, they will not win.

Today, Democrats are standing up for a multiracial democracy, to democratize all 51 States in this country.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, D.C. statehood is unconstitutional. Both Republican and Democrat administrations of the past have long interpreted the Constitution in that fashion.

One of the problems with D.C. statehood is that two States, Maryland and my home State of Virginia, gave land for the cede of government, and they did not do so with the intent to create a new State.

When Virginia's land wasn't used for the cede of government, Congress ceded it back to Virginia. It did not create a new State.

As it was then, retrocession is our best course of action today. Shrinking the seat of government, which is permitted by Article I, and returning the rest to Maryland for the purposes of representation, offers D.C. residents a voice in the Federal legislative branch and keeps faith with Maryland's original cession of land for D.C. It also

works within the bounds of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, and it is later going to be a motion to recommit. And I have also taken great care, as a part of that, making sure that retrocession and the transfer of administrative functions from D.C. to Maryland runs as smoothly as possible.

If you are worried about the details of D.C. government, this bill, this motion to recommit, takes care of them.

As the old Prego commercials said: It's in there.

Congressional representation, it's in there.

The courts, it's in there.

The National Guard, it's in there.

Commitments to retirees, it's in there.

Tuition assistance, it's in there.

Preventing the remaining Federal District from casting the three electoral votes meant for D.C., it is in there.

My motion to recommit, which I will offer in a bit, is the most practical solution to giving D.C. residents a voice in Congress, to give them a right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt a motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Oversight and Reform to consider my amendment to H.R. 51, to provide for the retrocession of land to the State of Maryland, rather than to create a new State.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of the amendment immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), a distinguished constitutional scholar.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that our distinguished colleagues don't flatter themselves to think that they are the first Members of Congress who oppose other Americans' democratic rights to wrap their arguments in constitutional clothing, because this has actually been the standard in American history.

With Texas, it was said that Texas could not be admitted because it would be unconstitutional and because it was its own country, and the Constitution nowhere gives Congress the power to admit a foreign republic as a State.

It was said Hawaii and Alaska could not be admitted because they weren't contiguous.

West Virginia, everyone knew, couldn't be admitted because it used to be part of Virginia, just like Kentucky was part of Virginia.

Oklahoma, it was said, was too poor and, therefore, did not meet constitutional requisites.

Utah was too Mormon.

New Mexico was too Catholic.

And on and on and on.

So this is very much in the mainstream of partisan political opposition to vindicating the rights of American citizens.

My colleague from Virginia invites us to say, well, just give Washington, D.C., back to Maryland, thereby conceding, of course, that Congress has the power to modify the boundaries of the District of Columbia, as was established in 1847, with the retrocession of Virginia.

□ 1045

There is one problem with this argument, the people of Washington, D.C., haven't asked to go back to Maryland, and Maryland has not requested that the land be given back to Maryland.

Instead, what we have is American citizens exercising their rights under the Ninth Amendment to the Constitution, organizing a new State and petitioning for admission to the Union. That is how America has grown.

They have demonstrated their commitment to our democracy by defending us against violent insurrectionists on January 6. Let's show our commitment to their democratic rights.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, listening to the debate, I wonder if our friends on the other side of the aisle would be so passionate if Washington, D.C., were 90 percent Republican as 90 percent Democrat.

H.R. 51 goes against the Founding Fathers' intent. It is unconstitutional, impractical, and a blatant power grab.

The Founding Fathers created the Federal city—this Federal city—to be separate and apart from the States which it would serve as the seat of government. They designed it this way so there would be no super State that could unduly influence Federal affairs and international relations.

Now, I understand the people of the District's desire for representation in Congress. I think that is a legitimate concern, and it is not a new one.

If Democrats truly wanted to grant the wishes of D.C. residents, then they would address the constitutional issues with H.R. 51 since it does not stand a chance in court. We all know that. This does not stand one chance in court.

Additionally, Democrats could explore other options other than statehood, but they are not interested in any of them since they don't add two new progressive Senators to the U.S. Senate.

Serious policy proposals like retrocession, allowing D.C. residents to vote in Maryland Federal elections, and most obviously, the passage of the constitutional amendment have been called for by many of my Republican colleagues.

No State has required a constitutional amendment to be admitted to the Union; not one. But D.C. is unique. The 23rd Amendment guarantees the District three electoral college votes. There is no precedent for granting

statehood to a territory with electoral college votes or such a special place in our Constitution. H.R. 51 is an unconstitutional bill.

D.C. is also massively unprepared to assume the costs of the programs and benefits it receives by being the Federal seat of government. The new State will very likely levy a commuter tax to make up the funding gaps currently backed by the Federal taxpayers. H.R. 51 provides no guarantee to the American people that they will not be on the hook funding the new State for years, if not decades.

This bill is nothing more than an attempt to ignore the constitutional process and gain an advantage in the U.S. Senate, all to advance a radical agenda that continues to come out of this House and stalls in the Senate.

Democrats know a constitutional amendment granting D.C. statehood would be rejected, just as it has been in the past. H.R. 51 is intentionally designed to circumvent the Constitution and the will of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this unconstitutional and impractical legislation. I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, statehood for D.C. is about fairness, justice, and ensuring that all Americans have an equal stake in our Republic. It is not unconstitutional. It is constitutional. And this is not about politics. It is a fundamental voting and civil rights issue.

The real wrong is denying 712,000 tax-paying American citizens the right to vote. Our Nation is founded upon the principle that all people should have a voice in their government. No taxation without representation. But without voting representation in Congress, the people of D.C. are denied that most basic fundamental right.

Today's debate forces us to confront the fundamental question of who we are as a nation.

Do we believe in the right to full and equal representation? Or are these just empty words?

D.C. residents are Americans, and they deserve the equal rights our national ideals promise them.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the outstanding Congresswoman for her tireless and selfless advocacy to ensure that D.C. residents finally gain full representation that they deserve. I join many in thanking the leadership of the Democratic Caucus, Speaker NANCY PELOSI, Majority Leader STENY HOYER, and Whip JAMES CLYBURN.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote in favor of this critical civil rights bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act. I thank Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for her tireless campaign for full democratic representation for the residents of our nation's capital. Without her leadership and grassroots advocacy, it is hard to believe

that we would be on the floor today considering D.C. statehood again. I also want to thank Chairwoman MALONEY and the Speaker for working to get this bill to the floor.

The late Hilda Mason, former D.C. councilmember, a giant in D.C. politics, and impassioned champion for the disadvantaged brought me into the fight for D.C. statehood. Her courage and steadfast determination to ensure D.C. residents have full democratic representation should be an inspiration to us all.

The revolution that led to the creation of our democracy began with calls of "No taxation without representation" and yet we have over 700,000 people—taxpayers—nearly half of whom are African American—routinely disenfranchised.

Historically, the District of Columbia has been home to one of the largest African American populations in the nation. After Emancipation, thousands of African Americans migrated from the segregated South to benefit from better employment opportunities, better educational institution, and more access to civic and political life.

It is a disgrace that the District, a symbol of our nation's promise of equality, is denied the right to self-government and full representation in Congress.

To correct this injustice, we must pass H.R. 51.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 330, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Griffith of Virginia moves to recommit the bill H.R. 51 to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The material previously referred to by Mr. GRIFFITH is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Compact Federal District Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—RETROCESSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO MARYLAND

Subtitle A—Retrocession

Sec. 101. Retrocession of District of Columbia to Maryland.

Sec. 102. Proclamation regarding acceptance of retrocession by Maryland.

Subtitle B—Federal District as Seat of Government of United States

Sec. 111. Description of Federal District.

Sec. 112. National Guard.

Sec. 113. Effect of retrocession on laws in effect in seat of Government of United States.

Sec. 114. Termination of legal status of seat of Government of United States as municipal corporation.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

Sec. 121. Pending actions and proceedings.

Sec. 122. Effect on judicial proceedings pending in District of Columbia.

Sec. 123. Effect on existing contracts.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Property

Sec. 201. Title to property.

Sec. 202. Treatment of military lands.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

Sec. 211. Residency requirements for certain Federal officials.

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TITLE III—TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Continuation of Benefits for Certain Employees of District of Columbia

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Subtitle B—Other Programs and Authorities

Sec. 311. Designation of District of Columbia felons to facilities of Bureau of Prisons.

Sec. 312. Application of the College Access Act.

Sec. 313. Application of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act.

Sec. 314. Federal planning commissions.

Sec. 315. Role of Army Corps of Engineers in supplying water.

Sec. 316. Requirements to be located in District of Columbia.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Definition.

Sec. 402. Effect on other laws.

Sec. 403. Effective date.

TITLE I—RETROCESSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO MARYLAND

Subtitle A—Retrocession

SEC. 101. RETROCESSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO MARYLAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the issuance of a proclamation by the President under section 102(b) and except as provided in subsection (b), the territory ceded to Congress by the State of Maryland to serve as the District constituting the permanent seat of the Government of the United States is ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland.

(b) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL CONTROL OVER FEDERAL DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Federal District described in section 111 shall not be ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland and shall continue to serve as the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and

Congress shall continue to exercise exclusive legislative authority and control over such District.

SEC. 102. PROCLAMATION REGARDING ACCEPTANCE OF RETROCESSION BY MARYLAND.

(a) ENACTMENT OF LAW ACCEPTING RETROCESSION.—Retrocession under section 101 shall not take place unless the State of Maryland enacts legislation to accept such retrocession.

(b) PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT.—Not later than 30 days after the State of Maryland enacts legislation accepting the retrocession under section 101, and subject to subsection (c), the President shall issue a proclamation announcing such acceptance and declaring that the territory ceded to Congress by the State of Maryland to serve as the District constituting the permanent seat of the Government of the United States has been ceded back to the State of Maryland.

(c) REPEAL OF 23RD AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—The President may not issue the proclamation described in subsection (b) unless the Archivist of the United States certifies, in accordance with section 106b of title 1, United States Code, that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the 23rd article of amendment has been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Subtitle B—Federal District as Seat of Government of United States

SEC. 111. DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL DISTRICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e), upon the retrocession under section 101, the Federal District shall consist of the property described in subsection (b) and shall include the principal Federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building, the United States Supreme Court Building, and the Federal executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building (as such terms are used in section 8501(a) of title 40, United States Code).

(b) GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—Upon the retrocession under section 101, the boundaries of the Federal District shall be as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the southern right-of-way of F Street NE and the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE;

(1) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street NE to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(2) thence southwest along said northeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE;

(3) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE;

(4) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street NE to its intersection with the southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE;

(5) thence northeast along said southeastern right-of-way of Maryland Avenue NE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(6) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(7) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 760 Lot 803;

(8) thence east along said northern property boundary of Square 760 Lot 803 to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE;

(9) thence south along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SE to its intersection

with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE;

(10) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE;

(11) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE;

(12) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street SE;

(13) thence west along said southern right-of-way of C Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(14) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street SE;

(15) thence west along said southern right-of-way of D Street SE to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(16) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE;

(17) thence southeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Canal Street SE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SE;

(18) thence east along said southern right-of-way of said E Street SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street SE;

(19) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street SE to its intersection with the southernmost corner of the property designated as Square 736S Lot 801;

(20) thence west along a line extended due west from said corner of said property designated as Square 736S Lot 801 to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE;

(21) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue SE to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE;

(22) thence northwest along said northwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SE to its intersection with the western right-of-way of South Capitol Street;

(23) thence north along said western right-of-way of South Capitol Street to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of E Street SW;

(24) thence west along said southern right-of-way of E Street SW to its end;

(25) thence west along a line extending said southern right-of-way of E Street SW westward to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW;

(26) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 2nd Street SW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW;

(27) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW;

(28) thence north along said western right-of-way of 3rd Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(29) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW;

(30) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street SW;

(31) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street SW to its intersection

with the eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW;

(32) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 6th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW;

(33) thence west along said northern right-of-way of Independence Avenue SW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street SW;

(34) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street SW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street SW;

(35) thence west along said northern right-of-way of D Street SW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW;

(36) thence south along said eastern right-of-way of 14th Street SW to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement;

(37) thence southwest along said northeastern boundary of the Consolidated Rail Corporation railroad easement to its intersection with the eastern shore of the Potomac River;

(38) thence generally northwest along said eastern shore of the Potomac River to its intersection with a line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806;

(39) thence east along said line extending westward the northern boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to the northern property boundary of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806, and continuing east along said northern boundary of said property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its northeast corner;

(40) thence east along a line extending east from said northeast corner of the property designated as Square 12 Lot 806 to its intersection with the western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87;

(41) thence south along said western boundary of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 87 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 33 Lot 88;

(42) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 33 Lot 88 to its southeast corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of E Street NW;

(43) thence east along said northern right-of-way of E Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 18th Street NW;

(44) thence south along said western right-of-way of 18th Street NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW;

(45) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Virginia Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(46) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW;

(47) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 17th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of H Street NW;

(48) thence east along said southern right-of-way of H Street NW to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 35;

(49) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 35 to its southeast corner, which is along the boundary of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 37;

(50) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 37 to its southwest corner,

which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 818;

(51) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 818 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 40;

(52) thence south along the boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its southwest corner;

(53) thence east along the southern border of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 40 to its intersection with the northwest corner of the property designated as Square 221 Lot 820;

(54) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 820 to its southwest corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 221 Lot 39;

(55) thence south along the western boundary of said property designated as Square 221 Lot 39 to its southwest corner, which is along the northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(56) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 15th Street NW;

(57) thence south along said western right-of-way of 15th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending northwest from the southern right-of-way of the portion of Pennsylvania Avenue NW north of Pershing Square;

(58) thence southeast along said line extending the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and continuing southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 14th Street NW;

(59) thence south along said western right-of-way of 14th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(60) thence east along said line extending west from the southern right-of-way of D Street NW to the southern right-of-way of D Street NW, and continuing east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW;

(61) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 13½ Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(62) thence east and southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 12th Street NW;

(63) thence south along said western right-of-way of 12th Street NW to its intersection with a line extending to the west the southern boundary of the property designated as Square 324 Lot 809;

(64) thence east along said line to the southwest corner of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809, and continuing northeast along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 809 to its eastern corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 323 Lot 802;

(65) thence east along the southern boundary of said property designated as Square 323 Lot 802 to its southeast corner, which it shares with the property designated as Square 324 Lot 808;

(66) thence counter-clockwise around the boundary of said property designated as Square 324 Lot 808 to its northeastern corner, which is along the southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW;

(67) thence southeast along said southern right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW;

(68) thence north along a line extending north from said eastern right-of-way of 4th Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(69) thence east along said southern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW;

(70) thence north along said eastern right-of-way of 3rd Street NW to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(71) thence east along said southern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 1st Street NW;

(72) thence south along said western right-of-way of 1st Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of C Street NW;

(73) thence west along said northern right-of-way of C Street NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW;

(74) thence south along said western right-of-way of 2nd Street NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW;

(75) thence east along said northern right-of-way of Constitution Avenue NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(76) thence northeast along said northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW;

(77) thence northwest along said southwestern right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue NW to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of D Street NW;

(78) thence east along said northern right-of-way of D Street NW to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW;

(79) thence northeast along said northwestern right-of-way of Louisiana Avenue NW to its intersection with the western right-of-way of North Capitol Street;

(80) thence north along said western right-of-way of North Capitol Street to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW;

(81) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NW to the southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE;

(82) thence southeast along said southwestern right-of-way of Massachusetts Avenue NE to the southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE;

(83) thence counter-clockwise along said southern right-of-way of Columbus Circle NE to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of F Street NE; and

(84) thence east along said southern right-of-way of F Street NE to the point of beginning.

(c) **STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.**—The Federal District shall include any street (and sidewalk thereof) that bounds the area described in subsection (b).

(d) **METES AND BOUNDS SURVEY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President (in consultation with the Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission) shall conduct a metes and bounds survey of the Federal District, as described in subsection (b).

(e) **CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING.**—The entirety of the Frances Perkins Building, including any portion of the Building which is north of D Street Northwest, shall be included in the Federal District.

SEC. 112. NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Title 32, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In section 101—

(A) in paragraphs (4) and (6), by striking “Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “and Puerto Rico”; and

(B) in paragraph (19), by striking “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico”.

(2) **BRANCHES AND ORGANIZATIONS.**—In section 103, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(3) **UNITS: LOCATION; ORGANIZATION; COMMAND.**—In subsections (c) and (d) of section 104, by striking “the District of Columbia,” both places it appears.

(4) **AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In section 107(b), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(5) **MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS.**—In section 109—

(A) in subsections (a), (b), and (c), by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “(or commanding general in the case of the District of Columbia)”.

(6) **DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.**—In section 112(h)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “the District of Columbia,”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3), as amended, as paragraph (2).

(7) **ENLISTMENT OATH.**—In section 304, by striking “or the District of Columbia,”.

(8) **ADJUTANT GENERAL.**—In section 314—

(A) in subsections (a) and (d), by striking “the District of Columbia,” both places it appears; and

(B) by striking subsections (b) and (c) and redesignating subsection (d), as amended, as subsection (b).

(9) **DETAIL OF REGULAR MEMBERS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE TO DUTY WITH NATIONAL GUARD.**—In section 315, by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears.

(10) **DISCHARGE OF OFFICERS; TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT.**—In section 324(b), by striking “or the District of Columbia,”.

(11) **RELIEF FROM NATIONAL GUARD DUTY WHEN ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY.**—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 325—

(A) by striking “or the District of Columbia” both places it appears; and

(B) by striking “or the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard,” both places it appears.

(12) **COURTS-MARTIAL OF NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE; COMPOSITION, JURISDICTION, AND PROCEDURES; CONVENING AUTHORITY.**—In sections 326 and 327, by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears.

(13) **ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE DUTY: GOVERNOR’S AUTHORITY.**—In section 328(a), by striking “or the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard,”.

(14) **TRAINING GENERALLY.**—In section 501(b), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(15) **PARTICIPATION IN FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 503(b), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(16) **NATIONAL GUARD SCHOOLS AND SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.**—In section 504(b), by striking “Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or Puerto Rico,”.

(17) **ARMY AND AIR FORCE SCHOOLS AND FIELD EXERCISES.**—In section 505, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and the Virgin Islands or of the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia” and inserting “or the Virgin Islands”.

(18) **NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM.**—In section 509—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, with the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard,”; and

(ii) by striking “or the commanding general”;

(B) in subsection (g)(2), by striking “and the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard (if the District of Columbia National Guard is participating in the Program)”;

(C) in subsection (j)—

(i) by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”; and

(ii) by striking “or the commanding general” both places it appears;

(D) in subsection (k), by striking “and, if the Program is carried out in the District of Columbia, with the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”; and

(E) in subsection (l)(1), by striking “the territories, and the District of Columbia” and inserting “and the Territories”.

(19) **ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.**—In section 702—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia”; and

(B) in subsections (b), (c), and (d), by striking “Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “or Puerto Rico”.

(20) **PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES FROM ARMY OR AIR FORCE.**—In subsections (a) and (b) of section 703, by striking “the District of Columbia,” both places it appears.

(21) **ACCOUNTABILITY: RELIEF FROM UPON ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY.**—In section 704, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(22) **PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS.**—In section 708—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “and the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia,”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(23) **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROPERTY ISSUED TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—In subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 710, by striking “the District of Columbia,” each place it appears.

(24) **DISPOSITION OF OBSOLETE OR CONDEMNED PROPERTY.**—In section 711, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(25) **DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS OF CONDEMNED STORES ISSUED TO NATIONAL GUARD.**—In paragraph (1) of section 712, by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(26) **PROPERTY LOSS; PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**—In section 715(c), by striking “or the District of Columbia,”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **FEDERAL DISTRICT DEFINED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 101 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(20) ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(B) **WITH REGARDS TO HOMELAND DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.**—Section 901 of title 32, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (2) by striking “the District of Columbia,”.

(2) **TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.**—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) **DEFINITIONS.**—In section 101—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(19) The term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government

of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”;

(ii) in paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (c), by striking “Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” both places it appears and inserting “and Puerto Rico”; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(5), by striking “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico”.

(B) DISPOSITION ON DISCHARGE.—In section 771a(c), by striking “Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia” and inserting “or Puerto Rico”.

(C) TRICARE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND DEPENDENTS DURING CERTAIN DISASTER RESPONSE DUTY.—In section 1076f—

(i) in subsections (a) and (c)(1), by striking “(or, with respect to the District of Columbia, the mayor of the District of Columbia)” both places it appears; and

(ii) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “the District of Columbia”.

(D) PAYMENT OF CLAIMS: AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In paragraph (2)(B) of section 2732, by striking “or the District of Columbia”.

(E) MEMBERS OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.—In section 7401(c), by striking “the District of Columbia”.

(F) MEMBERS OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD: DETAIL AS STUDENTS, OBSERVERS, AND INVESTIGATORS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND HOSPITALS.—In section 9401(c), by striking “the District of Columbia”.

(G) READY RESERVE: FAILURE TO SATISFACTORILY PERFORM PRESCRIBED TRAINING.—In section 10148(b), by striking “(or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard)”.

(H) CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—In section 10502(a)(1), by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”.

(I) VICE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—In section 10505(a)(1)(A), by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard”.

(J) OTHER SENIOR NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU OFFICERS.—In subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 10506(a)(1), by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard” both places it appears.

(K) NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU: GENERAL PROVISIONS.—In section 10508(b)(1), by striking “(or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard)”.

(L) COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT; LIMITATION.—In section 12204(b), by striking “Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” and inserting “and Puerto Rico”.

(M) RESERVE COMPONENTS GENERALLY.—In section 12301(b), by striking “(or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard)”.

(N) NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE: CALL.—In section 12406, by striking “or, in the case of the District of Columbia, through the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia”.

(O) RESULT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—In section 12642(c), by striking “States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia” and inserting “States or Puerto Rico”.

(P) LIMITATION ON RELOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.—In section 18238, by striking

“or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia”.

(C) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL AND ASSETS.—The Secretary of Defense shall transfer the personnel and assets of the District of Columbia National Guard to the Maryland National Guard.

SEC. 113. EFFECT OF RETROCESSION ON LAWS IN EFFECT IN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act and any other Act of Congress, upon the retrocession under section 102, the criminal laws of the State of Maryland, and any laws of the State of Maryland which regulate vehicular traffic, shall apply in the Federal District in the same manner and to the same extent as such laws apply in the State of Maryland, and shall be deemed laws of the United States which are applicable only in or to the Federal District.

SEC. 114. TERMINATION OF LEGAL STATUS OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES AS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Notwithstanding section 2 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia (sec. 1-102, D.C. Official Code) or any other provision of law codified in subchapter I of chapter 1 of the District of Columbia Official Code, effective upon the date of the retrocession under section 102, the Federal District (or any portion thereof) shall not serve as a government and shall not be a body corporate for municipal purposes.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

SEC. 121. PENDING ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(a) STATE AS LEGAL SUCCESSOR TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The State of Maryland shall be the legal successor to the District of Columbia in all matters.

(b) NO EFFECT ON PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—All existing writs, actions, suits, judicial and administrative proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, claims, demands, titles, and rights in any court shall continue unaffected by the retrocession under section 102, except as may be provided under this Act and as may be modified by the laws of the State of Maryland or the United States, as the case may be.

SEC. 122. EFFECT ON JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PENDING IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) CONTINUATION OF SUITS.—No writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding pending in any court of the District of Columbia on the effective date of this Act shall abate as a result of the enactment of this Act, but shall be transferred and shall proceed within such appropriate court of the State of Maryland as established under the laws or constitution of the State of Maryland.

(b) APPEALS.—An order or decision of any court of the District of Columbia for which no appeal has been filed as of the effective date of this Act shall be considered an order or decision of a court of the State of Maryland for purposes of appeal from and appellate review of such order or decision in an appropriate court of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 123. EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.

(a) NO EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in the retrocession under section 102 shall affect any obligation under any contract or agreement under which the District of Columbia or the United States is a party, as in effect on the day before the date of the retrocession.

(e) SUCCESSION IN INTERSTATE COMPACTS.—The State of Maryland shall be deemed to be the successor to the District of Columbia for purposes of any interstate compact which is in effect on the day before the date of retrocession under section 102.

TITLE II—INTERESTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Subtitle A—Property

SEC. 201. TITLE TO PROPERTY.

(a) RETENTION OF FEDERAL TITLE.—The United States shall have and retain title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property which, on the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is located in the District of Columbia and with respect to which, on such day, the United States holds title or jurisdiction for such purpose.

(b) TITLE TO PROPERTY FORMERLY HELD BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The State of Maryland shall have title to, or jurisdiction over, for purposes of administration and maintenance, all real and personal property with respect to which, on the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, the District of Columbia holds title or jurisdiction for such purposes.

SEC. 202. TREATMENT OF MILITARY LANDS.

(a) RESERVATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraph (2) and notwithstanding the retrocession under section 2, authority is reserved in the United States for the exercise by Congress of the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land located in the District of Columbia that, on the day before the date of the retrocession, are controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(2) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The power of exclusive legislation described in subparagraph (A) shall vest and remain in the United States only so long as the particular tract or parcel of land involved is controlled or owned by the United States and held for defense or Coast Guard purposes.

(b) AUTHORITY OF STATE OF MARYLAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The reservation of authority in the United States under paragraph (1) shall not operate to prevent such tracts or parcels of land from being a part of the State of Maryland, or to prevent the State from exercising over or upon such lands, concurrently with the United States, any jurisdiction which it would have in the absence of such reservation of authority and which is consistent with the laws hereafter enacted by Congress pursuant to such reservation of authority.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The State of Maryland shall have the right to serve civil or criminal process in such tracts or parcels of land in which the authority of the United States is reserved under paragraph (1) in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in the State but outside of such lands.

Subtitle B—Federal Courts

SEC. 211. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

(a) CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Section 44(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Except in the District of Columbia, each” and inserting “Each”; and

(2) by striking “within fifty miles of the District of Columbia” and inserting “within fifty miles of the Federal District”.

(b) DISTRICT JUDGES.—Section 134(b) of such title is amended in the first sentence by striking “the District of Columbia, the Southern District of New York, and” and inserting “the Southern District of New York and”.

(c) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—Section 545(a) of such title is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting “Each United States attorney shall reside in the district for which he or she is appointed, except that those officers of the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of

New York may reside within 20 miles thereof.”.

(d) UNITED STATES MARSHALS.—Section 561(e)(1) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(1) the marshal for the Southern District of New York may reside within 20 miles of the district; and”.

(e) CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Section 751(c) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia and”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply only to individuals appointed after the date of the retrocession under section 102.

SEC. 212. RENAMING OF FEDERAL COURTS.

(a) RENAMING.—

(1) CIRCUIT COURT.—Section 41 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”; and

(B) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT.—Section 88 of such title is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”;

(B) by amending the first paragraph to read as follows:

“The Federal District comprise one judicial district.”; and

(C) in the second paragraph, by striking “Washington” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 88 in the table of sections for chapter 5 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“88. The Federal District.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COURT OF APPEALS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.—Section 44(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) TERMS OF COURT.—Section 48(a) of such title is amended—

(A) in the first column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”;

(B) in the second column, by striking “Washington” and inserting “Federal District”;

(C) in the second column, by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(3) APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT COUNSELS BY CHIEF JUDGE OF CIRCUIT.—Section 49 of such title is amended by striking “District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “Federal District”.

(4) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CERTIFICATION OF DEATH PENALTY COUNSELS.—Section 2265(c)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Federal District Circuit”.

(5) CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION OVER REVIEW OF FEDERAL AGENCY ORDERS.—Section 2343 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia Circuit” and inserting “the Federal District Circuit”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISTRICT COURT.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.—Section 133(a) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OF TAX CASES BROUGHT AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1346(e) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(3) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER PROCEEDINGS FOR FORFEITURE OF FOREIGN PROPERTY.—Section 1355(b)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(4) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER CIVIL ACTIONS BROUGHT AGAINST A FOREIGN STATE.—Section 1391(f)(4) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(5) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION OVER ACTIONS BROUGHT BY CORPORATIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—Section 1402(a)(2) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(6) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF CERTAIN ACTIONS BROUGHT BY EMPLOYEES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Section 1413 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(7) VENUE IN DISTRICT COURT OF ACTION ENFORCING FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—Section 2467(c)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO OTHER COURTS.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) APPOINTMENT OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGES.—Section 152(a)(2) of such title is amended in the first column by striking “District of Columbia” and inserting “Federal District”.

(2) LOCATION OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 173 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(3) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 175 of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” each place it appears and inserting “the Federal District”.

(4) DUTY STATION OF JUDGES FOR PURPOSES OF TRAVELING EXPENSES.—Section 456(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The official duty station of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall be the Federal District.”.

(5) COURT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 462(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(6) PLACES OF HOLDING COURT OF COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Section 798(a) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”;

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(e) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SERVICE OF PROCESS ON FOREIGN PARTIES AT STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—Section 1608(a)(4) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS IN PROPERTY CASES AT ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE.—Section 2410(b) of such title is amended by striking “Washington, District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(f) DEFINITION.—Section 451 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new undesignated paragraph:

“The term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(g) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—Any reference in any Federal law (other than a law amended by this section), rule, or regulation—

(1) to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal District;

(2) to the District of Columbia Circuit shall be deemed to refer to the Federal District Circuit; and

(3) to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the United States District Court for the Federal District.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the retrocession under section 102.

SEC. 213. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES TRUSTEES.—Section 581(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(b) INDEPENDENT COUNSELS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—Section 594(c) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking “the District of Columbia” the first place it appears and inserting “the Federal District”;

(B) by striking “the District of Columbia” the second place it appears and inserting “the Federal District”.

(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF REMOVAL.—Section 596(a)(3) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the retrocession under section 102.

Subtitle C—Federal Elections

SEC. 221. PERMITTING INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN FEDERAL DISTRICT TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN STATE OF MOST RECENT DOMICILE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STATES TO PERMIT INDIVIDUALS TO VOTE BY ABSENTEE BALLOT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall—

(A) permit absent Federal District voters to use absentee registration procedures and to vote by absentee ballot in general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office; and

(B) accept and process, with respect to any general, special, primary, or runoff election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application from an absent Federal District voter, if the application is received by the appropriate State election official not less than 30 days before the election.

(2) ABSENT FEDERAL DISTRICT VOTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “absent Federal district voter” means, with respect to a State, a person who resides in the Federal District and is qualified to vote in the State (or who would be qualified to vote in the State but for residing in the Federal District), but only if the State is the last place in which the person was domiciled before residing in the Federal district.

(3) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “State” means each of the several States.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect upon the date of the retrocession under section 102, and shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office taking place on or after such date.

SEC. 222. REPEAL OF OFFICE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATE.

(a) REPEAL OF OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections 202 and 204 of the District of Columbia Delegate Act (Public Law 91–405; sections 1–401 and 1–402, D.C. Official Code) are repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such sections are restored or revived as if such sections had not been enacted.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS CODE OF 1955.—The District of Columbia Elections Code of 1955 is amended—

(A) in section 1 (sec. 1-1001.01, D.C. Official Code), by striking “the Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(B) in section 2 (sec. 1-1001.02, D.C. Official Code)—

(i) by striking paragraph (6),

(ii) in paragraph (12), by striking “(except the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia)”;

(iii) in paragraph (13), by striking “the Delegate to Congress for the District of Columbia,”;

(C) in section 8 (sec. 1-1001.08, D.C. Official Code)—

(i) by striking “Delegate,” in the heading, and

(ii) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in subsections (d), (h)(1)(A), (h)(2), (i)(1), (j)(1), (j)(3), and (k)(3);

(D) in section 10 (sec. 1-1001.10, D.C. Official Code)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(3), and

(ii) in subsection (d)—

(I) by striking “Delegate,” each place it appears in paragraph (1), and

(II) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(E) in section 11(a)(2) (sec. 1-1001.11(a)(2), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate to the House of Representatives,”;

(F) in section 15(b) (sec. 1-1001.15(b), D.C. Official Code), by striking “Delegate,”; and

(G) in section 17(a) (sec. 1-1001.17(a), D.C. Official Code), by striking “except the Delegate to the Congress from the District of Columbia”.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date on which the individual serving as the Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia first serves as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maryland.

(b) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN APPORTIONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Until the taking effect of the first reapportionment occurring after the effective date of this Act—

(A) the individual serving as the Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia shall serve as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maryland;

(B) the State of Maryland shall be entitled to 1 additional Representative until the taking effect of such reapportionment; and

(C) such Representative shall be in addition to the membership of the House of Representatives as now prescribed by law.

(2) INCREASE NOT COUNTED AGAINST TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—The temporary increase in the membership of the House of Representatives provided under paragraph (1) shall not operate to either increase or decrease the permanent membership of the House of Representatives as prescribed in the Act of August 8, 1911 (37 Stat. 13; 2 U.S.C. 2), nor shall such temporary increase affect the basis of reapportionment established by the Act of November 15, 1941 (55 Stat. 761; 2 U.S.C. 2a), for the 82nd Congress and each Congress thereafter.

SEC. 223. REPEAL OF LAW PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 3, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking section 21; and

(2) in the table of sections, by striking the item relating to section 21.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect upon

the date of the retrocession under section 102, and shall apply to any election of the President and Vice-President taking place on or after such date.

TITLE III—TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—Continuation of Benefits for Certain Employees of District of Columbia

SEC. 301. FEDERAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS UNDER CERTAIN RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF ENTITLEMENT TO PAYMENTS.—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is entitled to a Federal benefit payment under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (subtitle A of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997; sec. 1-801.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall continue to be entitled to such a payment after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(b) OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any obligation of the Federal Government under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State of Maryland after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

(2) D.C. FEDERAL PENSION FUND.—Any obligation of the Federal Government under chapter 9 of the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 (sec. 1-817.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) with respect to the D.C. Federal Pension Fund which exists as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such Fund after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such chapter.

(c) OBLIGATIONS OF STATE.—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 which exists with respect to any individual or with respect to the Federal Government as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall become an obligation of the State of Maryland with respect to such an individual and with respect to the Federal Government after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such Act.

SEC. 302. CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES FIRST EMPLOYED PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MERIT PERSONNEL SYSTEM.

(a) OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—Any obligation of the Federal Government under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such individual and with respect to the State of Maryland after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(b) OBLIGATIONS OF STATE OF MARYLAND.—Any obligation of the District of Columbia under title 5, United States Code, which exists with respect to an individual described in subsection (c) or with respect to the Fed-

eral Government as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall become an obligation of the State of Maryland with respect to such individual and with respect to the Federal Government after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such title.

(c) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who was first employed by the government of the District of Columbia before October 1, 1987.

SEC. 303. OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER JUDGES' RETIREMENT PROGRAM.

Any obligation of the Federal Government under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Official Code—

(1) which exists with respect to any individual and the District of Columbia as the result of service accrued prior to the date of the retrocession under section 102 shall remain in effect with respect to such an individual and with respect to the State of Maryland after such retrocession, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter; and

(2) shall exist with respect to any individual and the State of Maryland as the result of service accrued after the date of such retrocession in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable under such subchapter as such obligation existed with respect to individuals and the District of Columbia as of the date of such retrocession, but only in the case of an individual who serves as a judge in the State of Maryland on or after the date of such retrocession.

SEC. 304. EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE.

(a) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is an employee of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service and who, pursuant to section 305(c) of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (sec. 2-1605(c), D.C. Official Code), is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, but only in the case of an individual who serves as an employee of the public defender service of the State of Maryland (or, if applicable, a jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which operates a public defender service in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) on or after the date of such retrocession.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subsection (a) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

SEC. 305. EMPLOYEES EXERCISING AUTHORITY OVER PAROLE AND SUPERVISION.

(a) UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION.—

(1) CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.—

(A) CONTINUATION.—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is an employee of the United States Parole Commission and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State of Maryland which exercises the authority described in paragraph (2)

(or, if applicable, a jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which exercises the authority described in paragraph (2) in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(2) **AUTHORITIES DESCRIBED.**—The authorities described in this paragraph are—

(A) the authority to grant, deny, and revoke parole, and to impose conditions upon an order of parole, in the case of any individual who is an imprisoned felon who is eligible for parole or reparole under the laws of the State of Maryland; and

(B) the authority to exercise authority over individuals who are released offenders of the State of Maryland.

(b) **COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY.**—

(1) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—

(A) **CONTINUATION.**—Any individual who, as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102, is an employee of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia and who, on or after such date, is an employee of the office of the State of Maryland which provides the services described in paragraph (2) (or, if applicable, a jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which provides the services described in paragraph (2) in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code.

(B) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subparagraph (A) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

(2) **SERVICES DESCRIBED.**—The services described in this paragraph are as follows:

(A) Pretrial services with respect to individuals who are charged with an offense in the State of Maryland.

(B) Supervision for individuals who are offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release pursuant to the laws of the State of Maryland.

(C) Sex offender registration functions with respect to individuals who are sex offenders in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 306. EMPLOYEES OF COURTS AND COURT SYSTEM.

(a) **CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—Any individual who is an employee of the courts or court system of the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of the retrocession under section 102 and who, pursuant to section 11-1726(b) or section 11-1726(c), District of Columbia Official Code, is treated as an employee of the Federal Government for purposes of receiving benefits under any chapter of subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, shall continue to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government for such purposes, but only in the case of an individual

who serves as an employee of the courts or court system of the State of Maryland (or, if applicable, the courts or court system of the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland which operates the courts or court system in the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to such retrocession) on or after the date of such retrocession.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION.**—The Federal Government shall be treated as the employing agency with respect to the benefits described in subsection (a) which are provided to an individual who, for purposes of receiving such benefits, is continued to be treated as an employee of the Federal Government under such paragraph.

Subtitle B—Other Programs and Authorities

SEC. 311. DESIGNATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FELONS TO FACILITIES OF BUREAU OF PRISONS.

(a) **CONTINUATION FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—Chapter 1 of subtitle C of title XI of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (sec. 24-101 et seq., D.C. Official Code) and the amendments made by such chapter shall apply with respect to an individual described in subsection (b) after the date of the retrocession under section 102 in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter and such amendments applied with respect to the individual as of the day before such date.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual who, as of the date of the retrocession under section 102, is serving a sentence of incarceration pursuant to the District of Columbia Official Code at a penal or correctional facility operated or contracted for by the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 312. APPLICATION OF THE COLLEGE ACCESS ACT.

(a) **CONTINUATION FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—The District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-98; sec. 38-2701 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to an individual described in subsection (b) after the date of the retrocession under section 102 in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the individual as of the day before such date.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual with respect to whom the Mayor of the District of Columbia made a payment on the individual's behalf under the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 for the award year during which the date of the retrocession under section 102 occurs.

SEC. 313. APPLICATION OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT.

(a) **CONTINUATION FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10; sec. 38-1853.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) shall apply with respect to an individual described in subsection (b) after the date of the retrocession under section 102 in the same manner and to the same extent as such Act applied with respect to the individual as of the day before such date.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.**—An individual described in this subsection is an individual with respect to whom an eligible entity under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act awarded an opportunity scholarship under such Act for the school year during which the date of the retrocession under section 102 occurs.

SEC. 314. FEDERAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.

(a) **NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.**—

(1) **CONTINUING APPLICATION.**—Subject to the amendments made by paragraphs (2) and

(3), upon the retrocession under section 102, chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply with respect to the Federal District in the same manner and to the same extent as such chapter applied with respect to the District of Columbia as of the day before the date of such retrocession.

(2) **COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION.**—Section 8711(b) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by amending subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(B) four citizens with experience in city or regional planning, who shall be appointed by the President.”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) **RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT.**—Of the four citizen members, one shall be a resident of Virginia, one shall be a resident of Maryland, and one shall be a resident of the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(3) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.**—

(A) **ENVIRONS.**—Paragraph (1) of section 8702 of such title is amended by striking “the territory surrounding the District of Columbia” and inserting “the territory surrounding the Federal District”.

(B) **FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—Paragraph (2) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—The term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act, and the territory the Federal Government owns in the environs.”.

(C) **NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.**—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of section 8702 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(A) the Federal District and the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(b) **COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.**—

(1) **LIMITING APPLICATION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—Section 9102(a)(1) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Federal District”.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—Section 9102 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) **DEFINITION.**—In this chapter, the term ‘Federal District’ means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act.”.

(3) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 9101(d) of such title is amended by striking “the District of Columbia” and inserting “the Capital”.

(c) **COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.**—

(1) **LIMITING APPLICATION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—Section 8902 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **LIMITING APPLICATION TO FEDERAL DISTRICT.**—This chapter applies only with respect to commemorative works in the Federal District and its environs.”.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—Paragraph (2) of section 8902(a) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **FEDERAL DISTRICT AND ITS ENVIRONS.**—The term ‘Capital and its environs’ means—

“(A) the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act; and

“(B) those lands and properties administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration located in

the Reserve, Area I, and Area II as depicted on the map entitled 'Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs', numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, that are located outside of the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act."

(3) TEMPORARY SITE DESIGNATION.—Section 8907(a) of such title is amended by striking "the District of Columbia" and inserting "the Federal District and its environs".

(4) GENERAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 89 of such title is amended by striking "the District of Columbia and its environs" each place it appears in the following sections and inserting "the Federal District and its environs":

(A) Section 8901(2) and 8901(4).

(B) Section 8902(a)(4).

(C) Section 8903(d).

(D) Section 8904(c).

(E) Section 8905(a).

(F) Section 8906(a).

(G) Section 8909(a) and 8909(b).

(5) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8901(2) of such title is amended by striking "the urban fabric of the District of Columbia" and inserting "the urban fabric of the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 112 of the Compact Federal District Act".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the retrocession under section 102.

SEC. 315. ROLE OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN SUPPLYING WATER.

(a) CONTINUATION OF ROLE.—Chapter 95 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section: "**§9508. Applicability to Federal District and certain portion of State of Maryland**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective upon the retrocession under section 102 of the Compact Federal District Act, any reference in this chapter to the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Federal District or the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 of such Act, as the case may be.

"(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'Federal District' means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111 of the Compact Federal District Act."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 95 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"9508. Applicability to Federal District and certain portion of State of Maryland."

SEC. 316. REQUIREMENTS TO BE LOCATED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The location of any person in the Federal District or the territory ceded and relinquished to the State of Maryland pursuant to the retrocession under section 102 on the day after the date of such retrocession shall be deemed to satisfy any requirement under any law in effect as of the day before such date that the person be located in the District of Columbia, including the requirements of section 72 of title 4, United States Code (relating to offices of the seat of the Government of the United States), and title 36, United States Code (relating to patriotic and national organizations).

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term "Federal District" means the area serving as the seat of the Government of the United States, as described in section 111.

SEC. 402. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

No law or regulation which is in force on the effective date of this Act shall be deemed amended or repealed by this Act except to the extent specifically provided in this Act, or to the extent that such law or regulation is inconsistent with this Act.

SEC. 403. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date the President issues a proclamation under section 102(b).

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to Maryland, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 215, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—205

Aderholt	Fitzgerald	Kim (CA)
Allen	Fitzpatrick	Kinzinger
Amodei	Fleischmann	Kustoff
Armstrong	Fortenberry	LaHood
Arrington	Fox	Lamborn
Babin	Franklin, C.	Latta
Bacon	Scott	LaTurner
Baird	Fulcher	Lesko
Balderson	Gaetz	Letlow
Banks	Gallagher	Long
Barr	Garbarino	Loudermilk
Bentz	Garcia (CA)	Lucas
Bergman	Gimenez	Luetkemeyer
Bice (OK)	Gohmert	Mace
Biggs	Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis
Bilirakis	Gonzalez (OH)	Mann
Bishop (NC)	Good (VA)	Massie
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Mast
Bost	Gosar	McCarthy
Brady	Granger	McCaull
Brooks	Graves (LA)	McClain
Buchanan	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Buck	Green (TN)	McKinley
Bucshon	Greene (GA)	Meijer
Budd	Griffith	Miller (IL)
Burchett	Grothman	Miller (WV)
Burgess	Guest	Miller-Meeks
Calvert	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Cammack	Hagedorn	Mooney
Carl	Harris	Moore (AL)
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Moore (UT)
Carter (TX)	Hartzler	Mullin
Cawthorn	Hern	Murphy (NC)
Chabot	Herrell	Nehls
Cheney	Herrera Beutler	Newhouse
Cline	Hice (GA)	Norman
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Nunes
Cole	Hill	Obernolte
Comer	Hinson	Owens
Crawford	Hollingsworth	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Hudson	Palmer
Curtis	Huizenga	Pence
Davidson	Issa	Perry
Davis, Rodney	Jackson	Pfluger
DesJarlais	Jacobs (NY)	Posey
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (LA)	Reed
Donalds	Johnson (OH)	Reschenthaler
Duncan	Johnson (SD)	Rice (SC)
Dunn	Jordan	Rodgers (WA)
Emmer	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Estes	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
Fallon	Katko	Rose
Feenstra	Keller	Rosendale
Ferguson	Kelly (MS)	Rouzer
Fischbach	Kelly (PA)	Roy

Rutherford	Steube	Walberg
Salazar	Stewart	Walorski
Scalise	Stivers	Waltz
Schweikert	Taylor	Weber (TX)
Scott, Austin	Tenney	Webster (FL)
Sessions	Thompson (PA)	Wenstrup
Simpson	Tiffany	Westerman
Smith (MO)	Timmons	Williams (TX)
Smith (NJ)	Turner	Wilson (SC)
Smucker	Upton	Wittman
Spartz	Valadao	Womack
Stauber	Van Drew	Young
Steel	Van Duyne	Zeldin
Steil	Wagner	

NAYS—215

Adams	Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Vicente	Omar
Allred	Gottheimer	Pallone
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Axne	Grijalva	Pappas
Barragán	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Bass	Hayes	Payne
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
Bera	Himes	Peters
Beyer	Horsford	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Houlahan	Pingree
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Huffman	Porter
Bonamici	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Bourdeaux	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Bowman	Jayapal	Quigley
Boyle, Brendan	Jeffries	Raskin
F.	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Brown	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Brownley	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Bush	Kahele	Ruiz
Bustos	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Keating	Rush
Carbajal	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Cárdenas	Khanna	Sánchez
Carson	Kildee	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kilmer	Scanlon
Case	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Casten	Kind	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Chu	Kuster	Schrier
Ciulline	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Cohen	Lawrence	Sherrill
Connolly	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Correa	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Costa	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Courtney	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Craig	Levin (MI)	Speier
Crist	Lieu	Stanton
Crow	Lofgren	Stevens
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Strickland
Davids (KS)	Luria	Suozi
Davis, Danny K.	Lynch	Swalwell
Dean	Malinowski	Takano
DeFazio	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Titus
DelBene	Manning	Tlaib
Delgado	Matsui	Tonko
Demings	McBath	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	McClintock	Torres (NY)
Deutch	McCollum	Trahan
Dingell	McEachin	Trone
Doggett	McGovern	Underwood
Doyle, Michael	McNerney	Veasey
F.	Meeks	Vela
Escobar	Meng	Velázquez
Eshoo	Mfume	Wasserman
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Schultz
Evans	Morelle	Waters
Fletcher	Moulton	Watson Coleman
Foster	Mrvan	Welch
Frankel, Lois	Nadler	Weston
Gallego	Napolitano	Wild
Garamendi	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (TX)	Newman	Yarmuth
Golden	Norcross	
Gomez	O'Halleran	

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1124

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York,

Messrs. DeFAZIO, CORREA, and COURTNEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ALLEN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 131.

Stated against:

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 131.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 131.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Langevin	Payne (Pallone)
Barragán (Beyer)	(Lynch)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
(Gallego)	(Evans)	(Raskin)
Costa (Correa)	Leger Fernandez	Rush
Crenshaw	(Jacobs (CA))	(Underwood)
(Fallon)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sewell (DelBene)
Donalds	Lowenthal	Sires (Pallone)
(Cammack)	(Beyer)	Speier (Scanlon)
Doyle, Michael	McHenry	Trahan (Lynch)
F. (Cartwright)	(Cammack)	Walorski
Gonzalez (OH)	Meng (Clark	(Wagner)
(Timmons)	(MA))	Watson Coleman
Gosar (Greene	Mfume	(Pallone)
(GA))	(Connolly)	Welch
Grijalva (García	Moulton	(McGovern)
(IL))	(Perlmutter)	Wilson (FL)
Khanna (Gomez)	Napolitano	(Hayes)
Kirkpatrick	(Correa)	Wilson (SC)
(Stanton)	Nunes (Calvert)	(Timmons)
	Omar (Bush)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of California). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 208, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—216

Adams	Casten	DeSaulnier
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Deutch
Allred	Castro (TX)	Dingell
Auchincloss	Chu	Doggett
Axne	Cicilline	Doyle, Michael
Barragán	Clark (MA)	F.
Bass	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Beatty	Cleaver	Eshoo
Bera	Clyburn	Españillat
Beyer	Cohen	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Fletcher
Blumenauer	Cooper	Foster
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Frankel, Lois
Bonamici	Costa	Gallego
Bourdeaux	Courtney	Garamendi
Bowman	Craig	García (IL)
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	García (TX)
F.	Crow	Golden
Brown	Cuellar	Gomez
Brownley	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez,
Bush	Davis, Danny K.	Vicente
Bustos	Dean	Gottheimer
Butterfield	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	DeGette	Grijalva
Cárdenas	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Carson	DelBene	Hayes
Cartwright	Delgado	Higgins (NY)
Case	Demings	Himes

Horsford	McCollum	Schakowsky
Houlihan	McEachin	Schiff
Hoyer	McGovern	Schneider
Huffman	McNerney	Schrader
Jackson Lee	Meeks	Schrier
Jacobs (CA)	Meng	Scott (VA)
Jayapal	Mfume	Scott, David
Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Sewell
Johnson (GA)	Morelle	Sherman
Johnson (TX)	Moulton	Sherrill
Jones	Mrvan	Sires
Kahele	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin
Kaptur	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Keating	Napolitano	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Spanberger
Khanna	Neguse	Speier
Kildee	Newman	Stanton
Kilmer	Norcross	Stevens
Kim (NJ)	O'Halleran	Strickland
Kind	Omar	Suozzi
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Swalwell
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Takano
Kuster	Pappas	Thompson (CA)
Lamb	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Payne	Titus
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Tonko
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Torres (CA)
Lawrence	Peters	Torres (NY)
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Trahan
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Trone
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Underwood
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Vargas
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Veasey
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Vela
Lieu	Quigley	Velázquez
Lofgren	Raskin	Wasserman
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Schultz
Luria	Ross	Waters
Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Watson Coleman
Malinowski	Ruiz	Welch
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Wexton
Carolyn B.	Rush	Wild
Maloney, Sean	Ryan	Williams (GA)
Manning	Sanchez	Wilson (FL)
Matsui	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
McBath	Scanlon	

NAYS—208

Aderholt	Feenstra	Johnson (SD)
Allen	Ferguson	Jordan
Amodei	Fischbach	Joyce (OH)
Armstrong	Fitzgerald	Joyce (PA)
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Katko
Bacon	Fleischmann	Keller
Baird	Fortenberry	Kelly (MS)
Balderson	Fox	Kelly (PA)
Banks	Franklin, C.	Kim (CA)
Barr	Scott	Kinzinger
Bentz	Fulcher	Kustoff
Bergman	Gaetz	LaHood
Bice (OK)	Gallagher	LaMalfa
Biggs	Garbarino	Lamborn
Bilirakis	García (CA)	Latta
Bishop (NC)	Gibbs	LaTurner
Boebert	Gimenez	Lesko
Bost	Gohmert	Letlow
Brady	Gonzales, Tony	Long
Brooks	Gonzalez (OH)	Loudermilk
Buchanan	Good (VA)	Lucas
Buck	Gooden (TX)	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Gosar	Mace
Budd	Granger	Malliotakis
Burchett	Graves (LA)	Mann
Burgess	Graves (MO)	Massie
Calvert	Green (TN)	Mast
Cammack	Greene (GA)	McCarthy
Carl	Griffith	McCaul
Carter (GA)	Grothman	McClain
Carter (TX)	Guest	McClintock
Cawthorn	Guthrie	McHenry
Chabot	Hagedorn	McKinley
Cheney	Harris	Meijer
Cline	Harshbarger	Meuser
Cloud	Hartzler	Miller (IL)
Cole	Hern	Miller (WV)
Comer	Herrell	Miller-Meeks
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar
Crenshaw	Hice (GA)	Mooney
Curtis	Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)
Davidson	Hill	Moore (UT)
Davis, Rodney	Hinson	Mullin
DesJarlais	Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)
Diaz-Balart	Hudson	Nehls
Donalds	Huizenga	Newhouse
Duncan	Issa	Norman
Dunn	Jackson	Nunes
Emmer	Jacobs (NY)	Overmote
Estes	Johnson (LA)	Owens
Fallon	Johnson (OH)	Palazzo

Palmer	Scott, Austin	Upton
Pence	Sessions	Valadao
Perry	Simpson	Van Drew
Pfleger	Smith (MO)	Van Duyn
Posey	Smith (NJ)	Wagner
Reed	Smucker	Walberg
Reschenthaler	Spartz	Walorski
Rice (SC)	Stauber	Waltz
Rodgers (WA)	Steel	Weber (TX)
Rogers (AL)	Stefanik	Webster (FL)
Rogers (KY)	Stell	Wenstrup
Rose	Steube	Westerman
Rosendale	Stewart	Williams (TX)
Rouzer	Taylor	Wilson (SC)
Roy	Tenney	Wittman
Rutherford	Thompson (PA)	Womack
Salazar	Tiffany	Young
Scalise	Timmons	Zeldin
Schweikert	Turner	

NOT VOTING—6

Babin	Ocasio-Cortez	Stivers
Clyde	Smith (NE)	Tlaib

□ 1156

Mrs. KIM of California changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 132.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, while at a hearing with the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Subcommittee on Environment, I missed the Roll Call No. 132 vote. Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 132.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Langevin	Porter (Wexton)
Barragán (Beyer)	(Lynch)	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Lawson (FL)	(Raskin)
(Gallego)	(Evans)	Rush
Costa (Correa)	Leger Fernandez	(Underwood)
Crenshaw	(Jacobs (CA))	Sewell (DelBene)
(Fallon)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Donalds	Lowenthal	Speier (Scanlon)
(Cammack)	(Beyer)	Stefanik (Katko)
Doyle, Michael	McHenry	Trahan (Lynch)
F. (Cartwright)	(Cammack)	Walorski
Gibbs	Meng (Clark	(Wagner)
(Balderson)	(MA))	Watson Coleman
Gonzalez (OH)	Mfume	(Pallone)
(Timmons)	(Connolly)	Welch
Gosar (Greene	Moulton	(McGovern)
(GA))	(Perlmutter)	Wilson (FL)
Grijalva (García	Napolitano	(Hayes)
(IL))	(Correa)	Wilson (SC)
Khanna (Gomez)	Nunes (Calvert)	(Timmons)
Kirkpatrick	Omar (Bush)	
(Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)	

MOTION TO TABLE MOTION TO RE- CONSIDER ON ADOPTION OF THE MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bills (H.R. 367) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an acquisition professional career program, and for other purposes; (H.R. 370) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes; (H.R. 396) to amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11

Commission Act of 2007 to clarify certain allowable uses of funds for public transportation security assistance grants and establish periods of performance for such grants, and for other purposes; (H.R. 397) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear intelligence and information sharing functions of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security and to require dissemination of information analyzed by the Department to entities with responsibilities relating to homeland security, and for other purposes; (H.R. 408) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a mentor-protégé program, and for other purposes; (H.R. 490) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve morale within the Department of Homeland Security workforce by conferring new responsibilities to the Chief Human Capital Officer, establishing an employee engagement steering committee, requiring action plans, and authorizing an annual employee award program, and for other purposes; (H.R. 965) to establish a comprehensive United States Government initiative to build the capacity of young leaders and entrepreneurs in Africa, and for other purposes; (H.R. 1251) to support United States international cyber diplomacy, and for other purposes; (H.R. 1395) to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to discount FHA single-family mortgage insurance premium payments for first-time homebuyers who complete a financial literacy housing counseling program; (H.R. 1491) to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide enhanced protection against debt collector harassment of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; (H.R. 1528) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, and for other purposes; (H.R. 1532) to require a review of the effects of FHA mortgage insurance policies, practices, and products on small-dollar mortgage lending, and for other purposes; (H.R. 1565) to create an interdivisional taskforce at the Securities and Exchange Commission for senior investors; (H.R. 1602) to direct the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission to jointly establish a digital asset working group, and for other purposes; (H.R. 2523) to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to improve the COVID-19 Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance program, to make certain technical corrections to the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020, and for other purposes; and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 124) supporting the people of Belarus and their democratic aspirations and condemning the election rigging and subsequent violent crackdowns on peaceful protesters by the illegitimate Lukashenka regime, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 292, nays 123, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—292

Adams	Fleischmann	McBath
Aguilar	Fletcher	McCollum
Allred	Foster	McEachin
Amodei	Frankel, Lois	McGovern
Auchincloss	Gallagher	McHenry
Axne	Gallego	McKinley
Balderson	Garamendi	McNerney
Barragán	Garbarino	Meeks
Bass	Garcia (CA)	Meijer
Beatty	Garcia (IL)	Meng
Bentz	Garcia (TX)	Mfume
Bera	Gimenez	Miller-Meeks
Beyer	Golden	Moolenaar
Bice (OK)	Gomez	Moore (UT)
Bilirakis	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (WI)
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Morelle
Blumenauer	Gottheimer	Moulton
Blunt Rochester	Graves (LA)	Mrvan
Bonamici	Graves (MO)	Murphy (FL)
Bost	Green, Al (TX)	Nadler
Bourdeaux	Grijalva	Napolitano
Bowman	Guthrie	Neal
Boyle, Brendan	Harder (CA)	Neguse
F.	Hayes	Newman
Brady	Higgins (NY)	Norcross
Brown	Hill	Nunes
Brownley	Himes	O'Halleran
Buchanan	Horsford	Obernolte
Bucshon	Houlihan	Ocasio-Cortez
Bush	Hoyer	Omar
Bustos	Huffman	Owens
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Pallone
Calvert	Jacobs (CA)	Panetta
Carbajal	Jacobs (NY)	Pappas
Cárdenas	Jayapal	Pascarell
Carl	Jeffries	Payne
Carson	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Cartwright	Johnson (SD)	Peters
Case	Johnson (TX)	Phillips
Casten	Jones	Pingree
Castor (FL)	Joyce (OH)	Pocan
Castro (TX)	Kahele	Porter
Cheney	Kaptur	Pressley
Chu	Katko	Price (NC)
Cicilline	Keating	Quigley
Clark (MA)	Keller	Raskin
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Reed
Cleaver	Kelly (PA)	Rice (NY)
Clyburn	Khanna	Rodgers (WA)
Cohen	Kildee	Rogers (AL)
Cole	Kilmer	Rogers (KY)
Connolly	Kim (NJ)	Ross
Cooper	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Correa	Kinzinger	Ruiz
Costa	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Courtney	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Craig	Kuster	Rutherford
Crist	Lamb	Ryan
Crow	Langevin	Salazar
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez
Curtis	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Davids (KS)	Lawrence	Scanlon
Davis, Danny K.	Lawson (FL)	Schakowsky
Dean	Lee (CA)	Schiff
DeFazio	Lee (NV)	Schneider
DeGette	Leger Fernandez	Schrader
DeLauro	Letlow	Schrier
DeBene	Levin (CA)	Schweikert
Delgado	Levin (MI)	Scott (VA)
Demings	Lieu	Scott, David
DeSaulnier	Lofgren	Sewell
Deutch	Long	Sherman
Diaz-Balart	Lowenthal	Sherrill
Dingell	Lucas	Sires
Doggett	Luetkemeyer	Slotkin
Doyle, Michael	Luria	Smith (WA)
F.	Lynch	Soto
Dunn	Malinowski	Spanberger
Emmer	Malliotakis	Speier
Escobar	Maloney,	Stanton
Eshoo	Carolyn B.	Staubert
Españalat	Maloney, Sean	Stevens
Evans	Manning	Stewart
Fitzpatrick	Matsui	

Stivers	Torres (NY)
Strickland	Trahan
Suozzi	Trone
Swalwell	Turner
Takano	Underwood
Taylor	Upton
Tenney	Valadao
Thompson (CA)	Van Drew
Thompson (MS)	Van Duyn
Thompson (PA)	Vargas
Timmons	Veasey
Titus	Vela
Tlaib	Velázquez
Tonko	Wagner
Torres (CA)	Walberg

Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—123

Aderholt	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Allen	Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)
Armstrong	Gosar	Mooney
Arrington	Granger	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Greene (GA)	Mullin
Baird	Griffith	Murphy (NC)
Banks	Grothman	Nehls
Barr	Guest	Newhouse
Bergman	Hagedorn	Norman
Biggs	Harris	Palazzo
Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Palmer
Boebert	Hartzler	Pence
Brooks	Hern	Perry
Buck	Herrell	Pfuger
Budd	Herrera Beutler	Posey
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Reschenthaler
Burgess	Hinson	Rice (SC)
Cammack	Hollingsworth	Rose
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Rosendale
Carter (TX)	Issa	Rouzer
Cawthorn	Jackson	Roy
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Cline	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Kim (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Davidson	Kustoff	Smucker
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Spartz
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Stefanik
Donalds	Lamborn	Steil
Duncan	Latta	Steube
Estes	LaTurner	Tiffany
Fallon	Lesko	Waltz
Feenstra	Mace	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	Mann	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	Massie	Wenstrup
Fox	Mast	Westerman
Franklin, C.	McCarthy	Williams (TX)
Scott	McCaul	Wittman
Fulcher	McClain	Zeldin
Gaetz	McClintock	
Gohmert	Meuser	

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1234

Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. BERGMAN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. BENTZ and SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 120, “yea” on rollcall No. 121, “nay” on rollcall No. 122, “nay” on rollcall No. 123, “nay” on rollcall No. 124, “yea” on rollcall No. 125, “yea” on rollcall No. 126, “nay” on rollcall No. 127, “yea” on rollcall No. 128, “nay” on rollcall No. 129, “nay” on rollcall No. 130, “yea” on rollcall No. 131, “nay” on rollcall No. 132, and “yea” on rollcall No. 133.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Lawson (FL)	Porter (Wexton)
Barragan (Beyer)	(Evans)	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Leger Fernandez	(Raskin)
(Gallego)	(Jacobs (CA))	Rush
Costa (Correa)	Lieu (Beyer)	(Underwood)
Donalds	Lowenthal	Sewell (DelBene)
(Cammack)	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Doyle, Michael	McHenry	Speier (Scanlon)
F. (Cartwright)	(Cammack)	Stefanik (Katko)
Gonzalez (OH)	Meng (Clark	Trahan (Lynch)
(Timmons)	(MA))	Walorski
Gosar (Greene	Mfume	(Wagner)
(GA))	(Connolly)	Watson Coleman
Grijalva (García	Moulton	(Pallone)
(IL))	(Perlmutter)	Welch
Khanna (Gomez)	Napolitano	(McGovern)
Kirkpatrick	(Correa)	Wilson (FL)
(Stanton)	Nunes (Calvert)	(Hayes)
Langevin	Omar (Bush)	Wilson (SC)
(Lynch)	Payne (Pallone)	(Timmons)

MOMENT OF SILENCE RECOGNIZING THE PASSING OF THE
HONORABLE ELIZABETH FURSE

(Ms. BONAMICI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I rise today, joined by my colleagues from the Oregon congressional delegation and others, to announce the passing of our esteemed former colleague, Congresswoman Elizabeth Furse, who represented the First District of Oregon—the district I am honored to represent—from 1993 to 1999.

Congresswoman Furse was not only a friend, but a mentor. My first experience volunteering for a political campaign was during her reelection in 1994. She inspired dedication to worthy causes, including cofounding the Oregon Peace Institute. She embodied the traits public servants should strive to uphold, to meet the needs of their community and drive meaningful change.

Our world, especially northwest Oregon, is a better place because of Elizabeth's tireless devotion to improving the lives of those around her.

On behalf of the Oregon delegation and all who served with Elizabeth and all who are present, I express our sincere condolences to her family and friends. I ask that the House observe a moment of silence in her memory.

MAKING AMERICAN LIVES BETTER

(Mr. MALINOWSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, it is good to be able to stand on the House floor and speak, not about the crisis of the day or even my hopes for tomorrow, but about something this Congress has delivered to make people's lives better.

When I first ran for this job, the number one demand I heard from voters was to make healthcare more accessible and the Affordable Care Act more affordable. With the American Rescue Plan, that is what we have done in a major way.

By increasing ACA subsidies and capping premiums, we are enabling the typical middle-class family with mar-

ketplace coverage to save hundreds of dollars a month. A 60-year-old couple making \$75,000 a year will save almost \$1,400 a month. That is life-changing.

Now we just have to make this permanent; to keep the promise that no American should be crushed by the cost of their healthcare; and to give people hope that, if they continue to vote for better government, they will continue to get it.

HONORING LUIS PALAU

(Mr. CLOUD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Luis Palau, a minister and evangelist from Argentina, who eventually called the United States home.

Luis Palau passed away on March 11, 2021, leaving behind a legacy of faith, hope, and love.

His work as a passionate representative for Christ, and one of the most influential international evangelists in history, earned him the nickname of the "Billy Graham of Latin America." He shared with Graham the conviction to make disciples of all nations, as Scripture commands.

His home country of Argentina, much of the Spanish-speaking world, and the United States came to know and respect him because of his faithful preaching, evangelism, and work to unite Christians and reach all peoples of all backgrounds.

With a career that spanned over a half a century, he shared the good news of the Gospel of Jesus Christ with millions of people throughout television, radio, print, and live events. His platform enabled him to speak with and influence many political and military leaders.

In spite of all that, he once said: "I've never thought of myself as someone special. I'm just a kid from a cow town in Argentina. Yet God grabbed my heart at a young age and chose to use me to share His good news."

One of his favorite Scriptures, which also begins the movie about his life, is James 4:10, which says: "Humble yourselves before the Lord, and He will lift you up."

It is a good reminder for all of us.

May his family be comforted during this time.

ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF A
CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. CASTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CASTEN. Madam Speaker, the time for action is now. No longer can we substitute slogans for solutions. The protection of the environment offers America its best hope. Achieving the goal of a clean and healthy environment must be done by every Amer-

ican. We can reach this goal in this decade. And in reaching it, we can trigger a chain reaction of confidence and hope.

Those are the words of Bill Ruckelshaus on this day 50 years ago; a Republican; the first Administrator of the EPA under Richard Nixon, and then again under Ronald Reagan; the man who implemented the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990.

His successor under George H.W. Bush was Bill Reilly, who implemented the Acid Rain Program and the Montreal Protocol, a global, market-based cap and trade program. These men knew that science and our obligations to future generations are not negotiable. They tolerated no conflict between conservatism and conservation.

Sixty percent of all the greenhouse gas emissions we have ever emitted as a species have been released since that speech Bill Ruckelshaus gave 50 years ago today.

Madam Speaker, the time for action is now.

□ 1245

PARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to what has become the new normal here in Washington, D.C.

Despite talks of bipartisanship and unity, Democrats have turned to a partisan, top-down, rampant spending style of governing with President Biden's infrastructure vision as the latest example.

The fact is that the President's \$2.3 trillion infrastructure vision really isn't about infrastructure at all. Only 5 percent is proposed for roads and bridges, and only 2 percent for airways, waterways, and ports. Instead, Democrats have proposed spending over half a trillion dollars on Green New Deal-style programs to fulfill a far left wish list.

What is their solution for paying for all of this?

Increasing your taxes.

The tax hikes to fund this spending spree will only hurt workers and result in lower wages and suppressed economic growth.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my friends on the other side of the aisle to stop posturing and work with us on this side of the aisle. Madam Speaker, we are ready to work with you across the aisle on a package that will truly make a difference to my constituents in Arkansas and people across our great Nation.

EARTH DAY

(Ms. BROWNLEY asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWNLEY. Madam Speaker, on this Earth Day, I rise to recognize the crucial significance of President Biden's international climate summit.

After 4 years of neglecting our responsibilities to the planet and to future generations, the U.S. is back on the world stage and ready to take the bold and urgent action that the climate crisis demands.

There is no "go it alone" approach when it comes to climate change. To mitigate the impacts of the climate crisis, the entire world must come together with a common goal of stopping pollution, protecting public health, and building a clean and just economy.

The consequences of neglecting our duty to protect the planet have never been more clear.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to advance the ambitious climate plans of the summit and come together to create a cleaner and better tomorrow.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE REMEMBRANCE DAY

(Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 106th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

Saturday, April 24, is Armenian Genocide Remembrance Day. On the anniversary of the Armenian genocide, we mourn the innocent lives lost and renew our call to recognize these events for what they were: a genocide.

The Armenian people were removed from their homes and fell victim to a mass murder campaign between 1915 and 1916. It is estimated that over 1 million Armenians were killed in this tragedy.

So many years later, people still do not call these events a genocide. If we do not teach an accurate history, then we are doomed to repeat it. It is our responsibility to recognize these tragedies and to mourn them.

ADAM TOLEDO

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, the killing of Adam Toledo shook the Nation.

The video released a week ago shows a 13-year-old boy being chased by an officer, complying with instructions to drop it, and it show his hands up. Still the officer shot Adam in the chest. He complied and still died.

It is hard to watch the video and not imagine a son or a nephew in his place. It brought about very powerful, personal emotions for people. I know it did for me.

I was around the same age as Adam when I moved to the neighborhood of

Little Village. I have known countless youth who have died on our streets, whether it was gun violence from gangs, or in this case, the police.

We must pass the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act and end qualified immunity.

But in Black and Latino communities, we know the police play by a different set of rules too often. Change requires more accountability. We must invest in families and youth rather than violent policing.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

"To rest in peace, Adam Toledo, our families and our community need justice and hope that this doesn't happen again."

Para descansar en paz, Adam Toledo, nuestras familias y comunidad necesitan justicia y esperanza de que esto no se repetirá.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STRICKLAND). The gentleman will provide a translation of his remarks to the Clerk.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DAVE RAAK

(Mr. FEENSTRA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dave Raak from Hospers, Iowa.

Dave recently passed away from a long and courageous battle with a rare organ condition.

Dave dedicated his life to serving his community. His great-grandfather started Hospers Telephone Company in the early 1900s. Dave eventually took over the company from his dad and worked tirelessly to ensure that rural communities served by HTC Communications had quality telecommunication services.

Dave was instrumental in building a fiber network in the 1990s across Iowa which now serves as the backbone of our economy by connecting rural Iowa to the world.

Dave also leaves behind his wife of 54 years, Arlene; and their children; Ruth, Rachel, and Paul; along with their many grandchildren.

Dave was truly a family man.

Please join me in praying for his loved ones as they say goodbye.

BLACK APRIL

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, April 30 we will commemorate the 46th anniversary of Black April and the Fall of Saigon. On this day we are reminded of the pain of losing your homeland and the sacrifices made in the search for freedom from tyranny.

When Saigon fell in 1975, thousands of families were forced to flee their home or be brutalized in reeducation

camp. Today, the refugees of Vietnam are proud Americans who are a very important part of our community and our country.

The United States must always be a beacon of hope to those without hope. We must continue to stand up for human rights and religious freedom around the world.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CONGRESSMAN ALCEE HASTINGS

(Mrs. MURPHY of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise to say my final goodbye to Alcee Hastings, the dean of Florida's congressional delegation, who recently passed away.

Someone will be elected to fill his seat, but Alcee is irreplaceable. His life was full, complex, and extraordinary.

Born in 1936, Alcee spent his formative years in my district. He lived in Altamonte Springs and attended the all-Black Crooms Academy in Sanford.

This was the segregated South where the opportunities available to African Americans were few and the obstacles to success were many. But Alcee was a force of nature. He rose to become an attorney, then a State judge, and then a Federal judge.

Judge Hastings suffered a setback, but he rose again becoming a Member of Congress admired by his colleagues and beloved by his constituents.

As Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES put it, he loved the people he served, and he always fought for the least, the lost, and the left behind.

The book of Alcee's life contained challenging chapters, but ultimately it is a story of redemption and achievement in the face of adversity, written by a warrior for justice and equality who left the world far better than he found it.

Rest in peace, Congressman. You have earned it.

PAY PARITY FOR WOMEN

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, as a proud father of two daughters, Genevieve and Scarlett, I was honored to join my colleagues last week in voting to support the passage of H.R. 7, the Paycheck Fairness Act. It is deeply regrettable that despite the enactment of the Equal Pay Act in 1963, there remains serious wage gaps based on gender.

According to the American Association of University Women, in the First District of Indiana, a woman earns just 63 cents for every dollar that a man earns for performing the same job.

There must be equal pay for equal work, and I am pleased that the House has taken action to right this wrong.

I encourage our Senate colleagues to move forward with addressing this

wage gap so that every individual, regardless of gender, can receive a fair wage for work they do.

REPARATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we have had a tumultuous, but yet invigorating 2 weeks. Just a week ago, we were able, in the Judiciary Committee, to pass H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals.

Those who voted for it came from all parts of the country and represented all racial groups. It was a wonderful experience of understanding the cruciality and recognizing the slave history of African Americans and further developing proposals to deal with the dastardly impacts on African Americans.

We are delighted to have the support of Japanese Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, and, of course, White Americans because they understand the healing power of H.R. 40.

Then we just recently had a judgment—as I have said on this floor, I know the Floyd family. They are America's family.

We had a judgment on Tuesday that showed the strength of America and her justice system and the recognition that we are all created equal and each one has to be held accountable for his actions.

So this has been a good week. America needs to know that. We look forward to passing H.R. 40 on this floor in celebration of the commemoration of Juneteenth when slaves were finally freed and passing the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

FARMERS TO FAMILIES FOOD BOX PROGRAM

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, last week the press—not the Department of Agriculture—reported that the Trump administration's Farmers to Families Food Box Program would come to an end.

In subsequent reporting and an unapologetic email from the USDA, it was made clear that the only reason for its termination was because of the man who created it.

The Farmers to Families Food Box Program had open eligibility, making certain anyone and everyone in need, regardless of status, income, or household size, had supplementary access to

fresh meats, dairy, and produce. Since May 2020, this program has provided more than 156 million boxes to households across the United States.

Farmers to Families provided an alternative market for food intended for restaurants and food service, creating outlets for supply chains. Due to COVID this food could not easily be realigned to retail markets quickly enough to prevent spoilage. Even today, Farmers to Families provides fresh products in greater quantities than traditional emergency feeding programs—items such as dairy, meat, and fresh produce, which have always presented unique logistical challenges for distribution.

The program reemployed workers in the commercial food distribution sector whose work was halted by the closure of restaurants, hotels, and other food service industries during COVID.

□ 1300

In my own district, L&M Farms, a participant in the program, managed to supply more than 600,000 boxes of fresh produce to those in need.

Regardless of the various hiccups heard during USDA's listening sessions in previous hearings and from Members of this very House, the program worked exactly as intended, as a lifeline for consumers and producers alike during a challenging time.

Nine hours after the press broke the story, USDA relayed, via email, that commodity purchases will “continue to occur and be directed to existing, reliable channels of distribution.”

This leads me to believe that locally focused producers and distributors who benefited greatly from Farmers to Families are being traded in for billion-dollar organizations that have already received billions in government aid to perpetuate dependence instead of eradicating it.

Madam Speaker, I hope this body comes together to voice their strong opposition to the termination of this small piece of salvation that had a positive impact on all of our local communities, particularly those in rural areas.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida, who truly is my friend, for her comments.

At this time, it is my privilege to yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), my friend, a Baird man.

PLIGHT OF LAKES SHAFER AND FREEMAN

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my good friend from Texas allowing me to share with this body the program that I have for today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the overwhelming challenges plaguing a community in my district. It is located in White and Carroll Counties of west central Indiana. The communities surrounding Lakes Shafer and Freeman are a recreation destination for Hoosiers from all across the State and from Americans across the country.

The Twin Lakes, as they are known, straddle the small community of Mon-

ticello. In the nearly 100 years since the two reservoirs were created by damming up the Tippecanoe River, their far-reaching attraction has created a flourishing local economy built on tourism, replete with the trappings of a family vacation, including its own amusement park, cruise boat, resort, marina, and much more.

Despite all the buildup of amenities of this Hoosier destination, the lakes remained the focal point of the community and the driving force of the regional economy. Unfortunately, lake conditions can also have a negative impact on the local area.

At the hands of Mother Nature and outside forces, these crown jewels of the region have been tarnished. On multiple occasions, Lake Freeman, because of drought conditions, has been drained to the riverbed that flows at the bottom.

Unfortunately, these episodes of diminishing lake levels have come at an increasingly frequent rate in recent years and in times of even moderate drought conditions. These droughts caused the lake to become almost completely drained and resulted in devastation to the natural ecology and the local economy.

Businesses, homes, property—both real and personal—tax revenue, and the loss of family time are all impacted. The past 7 months have been one of those times as drought conditions last summer once again caused Lake Freeman's water level to plummet by more than 13 feet, completely draining the vast majority of this 1500-acre reservoir.

One victim of this devastation is the disruption of local ecological balance. During the worst parts of the episode, area residents walked the lake bed only to find dead turtles, fish, mussels, and more that had succumbed to the lack of water.

Safety also became a tremendous challenge for locals and boaters as water levels sank, exposing stumps, sharp objects, and other items usually covered by the water.

These impacts on the lake quality are especially disappointing to a community that has prided itself in its conservation stewardship of the lake. Members of the community have banded together to form Shafer & Freeman Lakes Environmental Conservation Corporation, also known as SFLECC.

This volunteer group raises thousands of dollars every year to fund the Summer Lakes Clean Up project. Over the years, this group has volunteered over 17,000 hours in helping preserve the beauty and natural environment of the lakes.

Residents are facing tremendous economic costs as well. Property values have plunged; local drinking water and drinking wells have dried up; retaining walls have buckled, threatening to collapse; and boats are stranded and unable to be winterized.

The financial costs to solve these issues are too high for many residents.

Even if they wanted to move, the values of their homes have dropped considerably. One resident who moved to Lake Freeman after she retired said: "We built a retirement home 10 years ago. It is probably not worth half of what we have in it. It is very depressing."

Another resident told our office about the difficulties they have faced after their water well dried up. In order to use any water, they have to drive miles away to purchase their water from a grocery store.

Small businesses are facing the same tough financial decisions. The Madam Carroll, a cruise boat and entertainment venue, struggled significantly to keep their business above water, literally. Because of the dried-up lake, the owners of the vessel had to dock their boat that usually sails year-round. "It is almost as bad as it can get," Chris Peters, co-owner of the Madam Carroll, told me.

Tall Timbers, a marina that helps prepare and store boats for the winter, saw a dramatic drop in their business. In an average year, they process and winterize around 500 boats but were only able to house around 200 boats this year due to them being unable to access the customers' boats.

Susan Wagner, who owns the convenience store and gas station on the shores of the lake, described the situation as bleak. She had to let her employees go earlier than usual because of the lack of business.

I am proud of the resiliency that the Hoosiers of this magnificent community have shown. They have exhausted many options to find a solution to this constant problem.

While I am disappointed and saddened for these Hoosiers because of the difficulty that these conditions have created, I am happy to report that conditions have finally been restored to normal just recently because of the rains after more than 7 long months of this kind of condition.

I want the Hoosiers in my district and all those impacted by Lake Freeman's challenges to know that I hear their concerns, that I am here on their behalf, and that I will do everything I can to remedy this problem.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. It is obviously an important issue. We have been taking up such issues, but it is not necessarily the best way to proceed.

For one thing, the bill that was passed today to make the District of Columbia a State flies in the face of the brilliance of the Founders when it came to setting up our Federal Government.

Before we had the Constitution ratified in 1789, our first President was sworn in under the new Constitution in 1789, George Washington, and the first Vice President, John Adams. They were all sworn in in Federal Hall there in New York City, so that was technically the first Capital under the new

Constitution. Before that, under the Articles of Confederation, they used Philadelphia and, obviously, New York.

But in the Constitution itself, there was a provision for a Federal district 10 miles by 10 miles square. It included land that was ceded from Maryland that was on the east side of the Potomac River, as well as a little bit less land from the west side of the Potomac from Virginia.

The reason the Founders felt it was so important to have a separate Federal entity that was not wholly contained within a State, not contained within a city, but a Federal enclave as the Capital, was so that—the big reason—no State, no city government could try to extort or hold the Capital hostage.

For example, if the Capital got its water from or through a State or city, then they would be subject to having their water turned off. Of course, that was a rather big issue back in the day.

We know that New York City had a problem with disease and lack of water to put out fires. A guy named Aaron Burr, who ended up being Vice President and hoped to be President, he and some partners made a proposal for legislation that would create the Manhattan Water Company that would provide all the water that was needed, and it would be clean. That would help stop the disease.

They would provide water free to put out fires, and so that seemed very attractive. The thing is, though, they said they needed a monopoly so that they could afford to pay for all they were going to do.

They had Alexander Hamilton review it. They got him to sign on that it was a worthy, honorable project. Somewhere after Alexander Hamilton reviewed the language for that, other words were inserted not only to provide for the Manhattan Water Company, or water business, but also such other economic practices or businesses they felt appropriate.

Well, that was the scheme the whole time, to create a bank that was not created under other Federal law. So, the Manhattan Bank was created. Aaron Burr and his partners let Manhattan suffer without the water. So, even back then, in the late 1700s, early 1800s, water was a big deal.

Electricity was, obviously, not a big deal yet, but the same thing. If you have to get things you need to subsist through another State or city, then there is always a possibility that you could be extorted.

We saw the brilliance of the Founders back last summer when we had a Democrat Mayor that did not like the President of the United States. Some of us were wondering whether she was going to authorize Washington, D.C., police to protect the White House itself.

Obviously, she didn't provide much help to stop fires from being lit at the historic church right there, catty-corner to the White House. But some of us

observed what was going on and a Mayor who didn't seem to care too much about the President.

Wow, what if you saw that play out? It is exactly what the Founders wanted to avoid, the U.S. Capital, the U.S. Government, being held hostage. You could see how it could very easily have played into that situation.

So, it was brilliant. The Federal enclave, the Federal district that was provided for in our Constitution, would not be part of any State, would not be part of a city. It would be the District of Columbia. It was brilliant.

Now, as the majority leader pointed out, purely for politics—this was all about politics. The majority decided they wanted to make the District of Columbia a State unto itself. If that were to become a part of our system here, then this government would be totally subject to the whims of the State of Columbia.

□ 1315

We could be prevented from going into session. We could be prevented from leaving. It creates a situation down the road for when things could truly get out of hand.

And even though the mainstream media and our friends across the aisle referred to the at least \$2 billion of damage, the deaths, shooting, looting, government buildings being burned as peaceful demonstrations, they certainly weren't in the areas where things were being burned, stores were being looted, and destruction was the lot.

That could come back again, and you could have people who would be that active. It certainly appears that BLM is more concerned about making this a socialist country, an Orwellian, a totalitarian country than they are about any race. Antifa is just all about creating chaos, because they figure, out of chaos, will come a totalitarian, Orwellian government.

So this time we are going through right now will be looked at historically in other countries and whatever this country becomes, and this will be pointed to as a very, very important time.

Now, we were accused of playing politics with this issue on the Republican side. I can't speak for everyone, but I can speak for all the Republicans I have talked to. This is still an important concept that we not have a Capital subject to being held hostage. And if D.C. becomes a State, that scenario is then set up, and it is not good for the country.

In wrestling with these issues after I got here—you know, I saw the license plate, and I mentioned this before in years past—that, at first, when I saw "taxation without representation," you know, I didn't get it. It didn't seem appropriate. But then you find out that actually every territory that does not have a full voting Member of the House of Representatives that is a territory of the U.S.—whether it is Puerto Rico,

Guam, Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, a number of places—if they don't elect a full voting representative, they do not pay Federal income tax.

And in going back to the Revolution—and I put this in what is H.R. 1295, in this Congress, but I filed it back several Congresses ago, and I filed it, I think, in most every Congress since because I believe it is the right thing to do. To me, it is not a matter of politics; it is a matter of being consistent with an ideal.

As Ben Franklin said, if we don't elect one Member of the British Parliament, they have no right to tax us.

That was a righteous concept, and it still is. As a matter of principle, I have to agree with that. The people of D.C. are right, they shouldn't have to pay a Federal income tax.

But as I put in my bill and have in all these different Congress sessions we have been through, as I filed it each time, the phrase “no taxation without representation” was a rallying cry of many American colonists during the period of British rule in the 1760s and early 1770s. The slogan gained widespread notoriety after the passage of the Sugar Act on April 5, 1764. American colonists increasingly resented having taxes levied upon them without having any legislators they elected who were voting in Parliament in London.

The idea that there should be no taxation without representation dated back even further. This issue became even more defined in 1765, with the passage of the Stamp Act, which was the first true attempt to levy a direct tax on the American colonies. Ultimately, that tax was repealed, but the idea of no taxation without representation persisted.

Article I, Section 2, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution says: “The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States.”

That is why, unless someone was from a State, then under the Constitution, they didn't get a full voting Member of the House.

By the same token, if we are going to be consistent with the founding principles, the residents of the District of Columbia should not be paying Federal income tax, just as those in Puerto Rico and other territories don't pay Federal income tax.

So the bill goes on, and it points out that Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, all of these, don't pay Federal income tax.

So the rest of this bill, H.R. 1295, in this Congress, just has, in effect, the residents of D.C. shouldn't have to and don't pay Federal income tax.

Now, since I have been here, this issue has been coming up, just as it has over the centuries, about the District of Columbia representation. It came up back in 1847. The Federal Government

was not really utilizing the land west of the Potomac, and the people there were saying, Look, we want to elect two Senators, Representatives as our population allows; and you are not using our land; let us go back to being part of Virginia.

So, in 1847, Congress, the House and Senate, signed by the President, ceded land back to Virginia, the State from which it came, because to do otherwise would have been to cheat Virginia, because Virginia gave that land for the purpose of being used as part of the Federal enclave, the Federal Capital.

So if the U.S. Government had done anything besides use it as a Federal enclave for part of the U.S. Capital, without Virginia's permission, that basically the Federal Government would have stolen that from Virginia. The right thing, the proper, honorable thing to do, if it wasn't going to use the land, was to give it back to Virginia.

Now, some of us can see why it might have been nice if they had said, No, we are going to use it, so we are not going to cede it back, but you don't have—when Federal income tax came along, you don't have to pay that.

But that is not what happened. It was ceded back to Virginia. That is why, when anyone sees a map of the District of Columbia, it is not a perfect square. On the west, it follows the Potomac River.

So I have that bill. I have had it for many Congresses now. I wish that when Republicans were in the majority, I could have gotten our leadership to bring it to the floor, because it should have been brought to the floor and it should have passed. But I really thought that at some point—and I had even offered to redo the bill and put any Democrats, including Delegate ELLEANOR HOLMES NORTON, have it as her bill. She has not chosen to ever be part of this bill. And then we hear today, well, it is all because of politics.

Well, I have not ever proposed this for politics. I am proposing it because I know our history and I know this is the right thing to do. They should not have to pay Federal income tax.

What I have offered in prior years is, Look, you are trying to have D.C. have a full voting representative with just legislation. That will be unconstitutional at some point. Why don't you at least go ahead and get this bill passed, especially while Democrats are in the majority, so that until such time as D.C. has a full voting representative, you at least don't have to pay taxes without full representation?

But I have never gotten Democrats to agree to do that. So it was not brought to the floor by Republican leaders over the years. That may well have been for political reasons. But it is being pushed by me, and has all these years, as a matter of principle, and it still is.

Why wouldn't Democrats agree to go ahead and do this bill until such time, when and if, it becomes unnecessary?

Why would Democrats continue to allow taxation without representation to go unchanged?

I have been trying to do this for 13 years or so. Apparently, it is a problem on both sides of the aisle. I wish people would quit playing politics and just be fair to the people of Washington, D.C.

Back when I first proposed a bill to eliminate the Federal income tax—as Puerto Rico knows, there is no Federal income tax, but they have a very, very substantial local tax, which is what happens when you have approaching 30 percent of the workers working for the government. You are going to have a lot of taxes to pay.

But on the other hand, in 1847, since land was ceded west of the Potomac back to Virginia, if you are bent on giving people two Senators to vote for, as well as at least one Representative, then the proper thing to do would be to cede the land back to the State from which it came; don't cheat that State. The Federal Government should not be in the business of cheating people or cheating States.

This bill—it has had another number before, but in this Congress it is 2651, and it is cited as the “District of Columbia-Maryland Reunion Act.” It goes through and gives some history. I am kind of big on that. It is important to know where we came from so we know where we should go. It cites some of the things I have already mentioned, but then it gets into actually drawing a descriptive line around the Federal buildings, to include the Capitol and the White House and the important Federal buildings—so that would still be Federal property—and then ceding the rest of the land back to Maryland.

Now, I would prefer just to keep the District of Columbia and the residents not pay Federal income tax, rather than trying to do what is unconstitutional—it seemed pretty clear to me—to cheat Maryland out of the land they gave. I mean, it is a bait and switch. Yeah, you gave it for the Federal enclave, but we are going to take it and make it a separate State. And, yes, each time you create a new State, it weakens the power of those States already in existence, because their two Senators' votes are not quite as important as they once were. But this would be a constitutional and appropriate solution if the majority chose to go that way.

□ 1330

I still think, regardless, even as the majority persists in trying to create a State, which I think should ultimately be struck down, why not go ahead and give the residents of the District of Columbia the relief they deserve and say, In the meantime, Congress has full authority to say who is taxed and who isn't, and the residents of the District of Columbia do not elect a full voting Representative yet, so they don't pay any income tax.

And, again, I will extend that offer. I was told by State senator Bill Ratliff—

and I can't remember who he quoted—but "It is amazing what you can get done if you don't care who gets the credit." I have often been willing to say, put whoever's name will help this bill get through.

In fact, sometimes I have made my own leadership mad enough that, you know, if I had a good idea, I would provide it to somebody on the committee of jurisdiction and say, "This is a good bill, why don't you lead on it?"

"Well, why don't you do it?"

"Because you are on the committee of jurisdiction, and I have made Republican leaders mad, and so it has got a better chance if you do it." And it has been nice to see people make good use of their authority in that way.

Of course, there has been plenty of things written about this issue. There is one from a blog of the National Archives, "Unratified Amendments: D.C. Voting Rights," interesting article there.

National Review has an article from March of this year, "D.C. Statehood is an Idea Whose Time Should Never Come."

Another from David Harsanyi, "Concerning D.C. Statehood, the Founders Have Already Spoken." That is from March of this year also.

Something called the Wayback Machine has an article on "Constitutional Amendments Not Ratified," and of course, D.C. statehood is one such, as is the idea of giving full representation, though the Constitution says it will come from the several States. That was something we had voted on in a prior Congress since I have been here.

There is a great letter from the Attorney General of South Carolina, Alan Wilson, on this issue, and he makes a great argument just stating how Article IV, Section 3 provides that new States may be admitted by Congress in the Union, but goes on to explain why the only lawful way to provide statehood to the District of Columbia is to amend the Constitution. The District of Columbia's creation traces to Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, and he goes on and makes a very compelling case.

So I don't know what the Senate is going to do. I hope that at least some of the Democrat Senators will understand that this is no time to be violating our Constitution when things have been going out of control. You have got even some people right in our own House of Representatives that are calling for and have called for confrontation, getting in people's faces, making them miserable, intimidating, threatening, making sure they aren't feeling welcome.

This is a tragic time. The Founders would normally quote Voltaire—some say the attribution lies elsewhere—but the statement was, "I disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it." And nowadays it seems like the majority in power in Congress and the White House more takes a position: I disagree with

what you say, and I am truly woke, so I want you fired. I want you never to be able to get work again. I want your children harassed. We are going to threaten to rape, kill, destroy, do all kinds of damage to your family, and we hope that, you know, your family is destroyed and no longer exists very soon.

I mean, that is a long way from where we came. We have come so far, and in each century we made major steps forward so that the Constitution would mean exactly what it says. And now we are arriving at a time where, instead of reaching what Dr. King dreamed of, people being judged by the content of their character and not the color of their skin or anything else, we are going back to being a more racist society. We do want segregation.

I mean, there was a time when segregation was considered evil. You shouldn't segregate people by their skin color. Yes, Franklin Roosevelt believed in it, Democrat that he was. Democrat Woodrow Wilson believed in segregation and did so and used segregation inappropriately.

And now we are coming back to a time where people on the left are advocating for segregation, advocating for judging people by their skin color. It is still wrong. It has always been wrong. It still is.

One of the beauties of a country founded on Judeo-Christian principles was, regardless that slavery existed, if this country was going to continue under the principles on which it was founded, there was going to have to be a day of reckoning when people who were leaders in this country said, Look, we were endowed by our God, our Creator with certain inalienable rights, and it doesn't matter what your skin color is.

Those things don't matter. God loves every human being. There are some things we are told in the Bible God hates. Lying lips is one that God detests, and that is easy to understand. But God doesn't want for any of us to stumble, and he doesn't want people causing others to stumble. We seem to have been approaching that more closely than ever in our history.

It took a Civil War, it took a Christian minister named King preaching nonviolence, peaceful demonstration, not getting in people's faces and intimidating them or using violence. We were making so much progress. We had come further than any country in the history of the world.

I heard somebody this week say we are really probably the most racially diverse country, and we don't penalize people for their race. That has been a problem throughout history for the world, and yet we have made so much progress, and now we have people on the left advocating for segregation and advocating for judging people by characteristics instead of by the content of their character.

It was also shocking this week in debate in the Judiciary Committee to hear somebody across the aisle saying

that no Democrats have ever advocated for defunding the police, and I am sure it was intended as an honest statement. The trouble is it is simply not true. And you don't have to do much of an online search. Even with Google and Facebook and Twitter covering for the Democratic Party, you still don't have to work too hard to find so many Democrat-controlled cities that are defunding the police. They are cutting funds to the police. It is easy to find. And there are more even in this body itself that are advocating to just completely do away with the policing like we have.

Having dealt with the justice system for most of my adult life, I know the police are not immune to having bad apples, but it always struck me that there were a whole lot fewer bad apples, percentage wise, in law enforcement than there were in most any other area of life, of any other profession. And they are owed our respect. That is why it becomes very unpleasant when anyone in control ends up using law enforcement as a political battering ram against those who are not in the majority.

We have known for many weeks now that there was and is, according to the chief of Capitol Police and Sergeant at Arms, no intelligence from any source that any Member of Congress is a threat to any other Member of Congress, which means the metal detectors that the Speaker has had installed around the west, east, and north entrance were totally unnecessary.

And then, of course, after I pointed out that I was being fined \$5,000 for going to the restroom right out that door, where there was no metal detector there or at the other end of the Speaker's lobby, and I didn't avoid the metal detectors. I went through the metal detector on the west and did so satisfactorily, and for days when I was in here for a long period of time, I could go right there to the restroom, the guards right there at the entrance of the Speaker's lobby could see you go in, see you come out. They checked out the restroom, you know. There is not even a tank where you could do like was done in "The Godfather" where a gun was put in the tank of the toilet. Not even a tank to do that in there. I had never been told you need to be wanded or checked or anything. That was totally new. But since I raised that, now metal detectors have been put there so that Democrats can go after Republicans. And I say that because we now have examples of even the Speaker and others who have gone through metal detectors, set off the metal detector, and refused to be wanded and have not been fined.

Now, I understand the majority whip may have done that today. I am very sorry for Mr. CLYBURN, they may have to make an example of him just to keep the pressure, to keep me from getting out of my fine, but it doesn't change the fact that to this time the use of the metal detectors has been

very arbitrary and capricious, and the enforcement of the metal detectors has been very arbitrary and capricious.

Hopefully, those being utilized to harass Members of Congress—especially since a couple of our folks have missed votes. If they hadn't had to go through the metal detector, they would have gotten in here in time to vote.

□ 1345

It is time to open things up. Then we get word: Well, we are going start opening up, but you have to go through us, tell us anybody you are proposing to meet with and what the purpose is, this kind of stuff. We are not letting a good crisis go to waste. We are going to be very Orwellian here, and we are going to use this as an excuse to control who Members of Congress can see, who they can talk to, and really have an iron grip on what people can do.

It has gotten really sad around this place.

Here is an article from Stephanie Pagones, "Cities such as Austin, L.A., Minneapolis, New York City, and Portland have shifted funds from police departments." Obviously, this lady, Stephanie, knows that when Democrats have said they are not defunding the police, that is not true. Democrats around the country are pushing for and actually getting budgets slashed for police departments.

"Cities in parts of the U.S.," she said, "that slashed their police department funding last year, in part as a result of police-involved shootings, have seen an uptick in certain crimes over the past year, according to data analyzed by FOX News. Cities such as Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York City, Portland, Oregon, and Austin, Texas, have shifted funds from police departments to social services programs. Such cuts have led some departments to lay off officers, cancel recruiting classes, or retreat from hiring goals.

"As police departments were left to make do with shrunken budgets and less support, some big cities have seen sometimes drastic upticks in murders and other violent crimes. . . . The 'defund the police' movement is not necessarily about gutting police department budgets, though some groups have tried. And budget cuts were already expected as a result of alternative needs for funding because of the coronavirus pandemic."

Then, the article goes on and looks at the cuts that some of these cities have had.

Here is an article: "Democrat Representative MAXINE WATERS Demanded Special Police Motorcade and Escort Before Calling for Violence at Anti-Police Event," by Jordan Davidson at The Federalist.

Daily Caller's Henry Rodgers reports: "'The Squad' Pushes to 'Defund the Police' While Spending Thousands on Private Security to Protect Themselves."

You have to have some protection from somewhere. Otherwise, you are

not going to be able to maintain a position of authority in government. There are always going to be evil people, in this world at least, who are going to attempt to bring down people in authority.

This article is from Matt Palumbo, December 30, 2020: "2020 Homicide Surge Sets RECORD Amid 'Defund the Police' Hysteria." It has facts and figures on that.

One other thing I want to touch on. Since we have some people who believe climate change is the most pressing issue of our time, I was surprised to hear the former leader of NASA say that they had found that our Moon, the Earth's Moon, is slightly changing its orbit because I had not read that or seen that anywhere, and that even Earth's orbit around the Sun is slightly changing.

Of course, I had seen previously that the ice caps were melting, and some people say it is because of the cars, pollution. But it still doesn't explain to me why the ice caps on the planet Mars have melted or have been melting for cow flatulence or different things here on Earth. How is that causing the ice caps on Mars to melt?

Here is an article from NASA, from February 27, 2020. It says: "Our lives literally revolve around cycles: series of events that are repeated regularly in the same order. There are hundreds of different types of cycles in our world and in the universe. Some are natural, such as the change of the seasons," that is one form of climate change, "annual animal migrations, or the circadian rhythms that govern our sleep patterns. Others are human-produced, like growing and harvesting crops, musical rhythms, or economic cycles."

It goes on to point out something called the Milankovitch cycles, and they include: "The shape of Earth's orbit, known as eccentricity; the angle Earth's axis is tilted with respect to Earth's orbital plane, known as obliquity; and the direction Earth's axis of rotation is pointed, known as precession." It goes on to discuss this.

Apparently, there is another article from Forbes from April of last year, "Earth Is Spiraling Away From the Sun for Now, But Eventually Will Crash Into It." I had not heard or read that before, about our Moon's orbit changing at all or the Earth's orbit around the Sun changing at all. I don't know what, if anything, could be done about that, but there is no question that the Moon's orbit changing or Earth's orbit changing around the Sun can't help but have significant effects on our climate.

This article, the headline says that Earth will eventually crash into the Sun. Well, it is amazing. I remember in the 1970s reading that we were at the beginning of a new ice age. It was very early in the new ice age, but eventually, Earth would be covered by ice. It would mean the end of life as we knew it.

As a Christian, I was thinking that is not how the Earth is going to end, and

I didn't really believe that. Lo and behold, it wasn't too many years later we find out, or we are told: Well, the Earth is warming, and the Earth's warming is going to destroy the planet. It is global warming.

Then, of course, global warming, we found out some places it was cooling. As one witness said some years back, actually, the Northern Hemisphere is not nearly as warm as it was back when the Norse were coming over and having these big farms in what we now call Greenland.

There are cycles, and there is something that could come into play in the great design of our Creator that would keep Earth from crashing into the Sun. But in the meantime, it is important that we not run around like Chicken Little and destroy the rich blessings we have out of fear that we may miss out on other blessings. Let's use the wisdom and common sense that most of our constituents have.

In the meantime, I think we really need to find out more about the changing orbit of Earth around the Sun and the changing orbit, if any, of the Moon around the Earth. It is a lot to learn.

If we are going to help contribute to the downfall of the greatest experiment in self-government in the history of the world, then making our Nation's Capital where it could be subject to being extorted, held hostage, then these other things may not matter anyway.

In the meantime, we have a responsibility to the Nation, our oath, and the Constitution to ensure that we keep this experiment in self-government going.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

WAITING FOR ANSWERS ABOUT JOSHUA JOHNSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise today because I am deeply saddened.

I am saddened because today represents the day in the life of a constituent that she will never forget, that her husband will never forget.

I rise to call to the attention of the world the words of a constituent. These words were printed in the Houston Chronicle. I am grateful to the Chronicle for publishing this story because this story speaks to a circumstance unlike that with George Floyd. I will say more about that in just a moment.

But I rise, grateful to the Chronicle, with the words of a mother. Here are her words: "Our son was killed before George Floyd, but we are still waiting for answers."

Their son lost his life 1 year ago today in Houston, Texas, in my congressional district. He lost his life several houses down from his home, the

home of his parents. He lost his life while housesitting for a neighbor. He was 35 years of age, well-liked.

I spoke to many of his neighbors, many of his friends, many of the people in the neighborhood. I never heard one unkind thing said about him. He was a person who was always there to be of service. He lost his life while housesitting, trying to help a friend, a neighbor.

He served in the military. Here is a photo. He served in the military, a graduate of a local high school, Westbury High School. He loved the Dallas Cowboys. He was a typical young person. His name was Joshua Johnson.

Joshua's parents, the Bearys, Mr. and Mrs. Beary, are grieving. They have been grieving since he lost his life a year ago. They have been grieving because the circumstances are questionable.

But these circumstances, unlike the circumstances that we had with George Floyd, are circumstances where there was no body camera. There was no witness to record what happened. These circumstances occurred early in the morning, perhaps around 6 a.m., 1 year ago.

□ 1400

The parents were not present. Mr. Beary took his wife to work. He returned home, and she received a phone call. Here are her words: "It was April 22, 2020, around 7:30 a.m., when my husband, Richard, who had just dropped me off at work an hour earlier, called me and said the words that changed my life and his forever. He said, 'Someone shot and killed Josh.'"

They would go as close as they could to the actual scene, which is just a few houses down from where they lived, and they would encounter a peace officer.

I like the term "peace officer" as opposed to "police officer." Both are good terms, but to me, the term "peace officer" carries with it something that I think is important for us to consider, as we consider the great issues of our time.

Policing is one of the great issues of our time. A peace officer is always there to make peace, to help us acquire peace, to help us maintain the peace, to do the peaceful thing whenever possible. I know that it is not always possible, but whenever possible.

So, they went as close as they could to the scene, and they encountered an officer who was investigating. They wanted to know what happened to their son, which is what any parent would want to know: What happened to my son?

It is not an unreasonable question. It is not unusual, by the way, for parents to have some emotional characteristics at the time they are posing questions because they just lost their son. They don't know what happened.

This officer proceeded to explain to them that their son approached an un-

dercover officer, that their son approached this officer, who was seated in a vehicle, and when he approached this officer, he had his phone in one hand and a gun in the other hand.

There were persons who were with them at the time the officer was explaining this. These persons sought to intercede and said he had a BB gun. The officer acknowledged that it was a BB gun.

They were told by this officer that the officer who was seated in the vehicle, the officer who was undercover, around 6 a.m., that he told the son to lower his BB pistol—he didn't say BB pistol, but to lower what he thought was a gun.

The story gets murky, but the officer who was undercover said to the son: Lower your pistol. Lower your gun.

He said that their son, Josh, did not do so, that he, in fact, raised it, and the officer responded by shooting him—not once, but twice.

The parents were obviously moved by what they were hearing. By the way, all of this is recorded. What I am saying to you now was being recorded. I have the recording.

They were moved by what was said, and they were wanting more answers. This officer told them that this is how it happened. Maybe not in these exact words, but Ms. Beary quotes him as saying: "This is how it happened," and there is "no reason to believe it happened any other way."

Well, let's examine that statement, "no reason to believe it happened any other way." The officer investigating said this without the benefit of a body camera, unlike the George Floyd case where there were multiple cameras, and we saw different angles. No body camera; no camera recording by someone who was a witness standing by; no camera available to the officer who now, within a few hours at most, is giving this rendition of what happened to their son.

He said what he said without the benefit of speaking to a medical examiner. The medical examiner had not arrived. He came to his conclusions without the benefit of what would ordinarily be an autopsy that would be performed at a later time. No autopsy had been performed, so he couldn't have come to these conclusions after perusing an autopsy report.

He came to these conclusions without speaking to the officer who shot her son. No autopsy report; no ballistics report; no conversation with the medical examiner; no body camera. But he indicated that "this is how it happened," and there is "no reason to believe it happened any other way." No other way?

You haven't had a conversation with a medical examiner. You haven't talked to the person who actually did the shooting. You have no body camera. No other way?

You have no ballistics report. No other way?

That story became the actual story that has been published and repub-

lished, and it causes great grief for this family because they believe that there has to be a better investigation, that this officer was too quick to draw these conclusions.

In court, we call these things a rush to judgment, a rush to judgment within just a few hours, without having completed an investigation.

He didn't do a walkthrough, hadn't done the walkthrough. For those who may not be familiar with walkthroughs, this is where the officer gets with the person involved, the officer who was in the car, and they walk through and point out certain things that may have happened. He couldn't have had the walkthrough because he didn't talk to the officer who did the shooting.

The family, desperate for help, finally contacted my office. I was, quite frankly, amazed myself when I heard the recording of this officer who was investigating.

By the way, before we go any further, I need to say this: This is not an indictment of all police officers, not an indictment of all peace officers. We are talking about a circumstance that happened in my congressional district.

So, they came to me, and I decided that I would, at a very minimum, go out and see what they were trying to call to my attention.

I was a judge for a quarter of a century of a lowly justice/small claims court. I was known to go out and look at things, to go to the scene of things that occurred, so I went. Thank God I did.

After going out to the actual site, things became even more murky. I was there, getting an understanding as to where the officer was supposed to have been at the time the encounter with their son took place. The son is Joshua, and I am not going to call the name of the officer who did the shooting. At the time the encounter took place and the shooting occurred, it became difficult to comprehend some evidence that was found in a location many feet away, over behind some cars, near a garage, across a street, behind not one, not two, but three cars.

It became difficult to understand how this piece of evidence was at this location, difficult to understand because the piece of evidence was a bullet, a bullet that was fired from the shooter's weapon, made its way to this very difficult location, hit the garage, and bounced off onto the pavement.

This was found the same day that the investigation was taking place. It is difficult to comprehend how it got there, given the angles involved and the location of the garage. It is difficult to understand.

Later on, after talking to more people, we concluded that it would be appropriate to ask the sheriff for a visit. The sheriff was very generous with his time. He did visit with the family, and he brought others with him, another person with him. They had a visit.

We talked, and the sheriff gave assurances that there would be a thorough investigation.

After having that conversation with the sheriff, something else was discovered. This family had a camera. We didn't know about the camera at the time they heard from the initial officer who was investigating.

So, there is a camera that monitors the street that runs past their home. This camera picked up what appears to be the shooting officer, who was undercover, parked on the street. It picked him up as he left the scene. This is important.

Their son is shot twice. Apparently, based upon what has been said and what the evidence seems to reveal, he walked away after he was hit twice. He went over to a car, his car, parked some feet away. He made his way into his car, sat on the driver's side, under the steering wheel. Apparently, having done this—this is, without question, he did these things. Apparently, he is shot twice. The officer drives away after shooting him twice. He leaves the scene, and the person shot, to go out to some other location.

Now, if this is true—and I say “apparently” because you look at the cars and then you have to draw conclusions. But if this is true, what kind of officer—assuming that all of what he said was the case, do you really leave the scene? Do you leave a person who is armed, if you believe the person to be armed? Do you leave this person who you believe to be armed to be out, such that someone else might be harmed? There are a lot of questions to be answered.

□ 1415

There are a lot of questions to be answered. The family needs to know. I have some of the questions that the family would like to have answers to. I am going to share a few of these questions with you because it is a year later. They have not had any indication that they will receive justice in the near future, perhaps, but not the kind of indication that they are looking for.

Here is a question: How could an investigating officer present an accurate assessment of the facts to Mr. and Mrs. Beary, near the scene, within a few hours after Joshua, their son, was killed, before having done the walk-through, without talking to the deputy who did the shooting, without the benefit of a camera recording, before the medical examiner examined the body of their son, before an autopsy report was completed, and, in fact, an autopsy was performed, before a ballistics report was produced? How could he present an accurate assessment?

And this assessment has been published and republished many times.

Second question: How did the bullet hit this garage of the neighbor across the street with no clear path from where the shooter indicated the shooting took place or where it was indi-

cated by someone that the shooting took place?

Third question: Why would the deputy leave the scene immediately or sometime shortly after firing those shots?

This is a questionable circumstance. It is not comparable to what happened to George Floyd.

And the question that we are going to have to grapple with is: What happens when the cameras are off and no witnesses are available, and you have evidence that seems to contradict the story of the investigating officer, that was given before he had an opportunity to perform a fair and accurate investigation?

What happens when you don't have what we have in the George Floyd case?

Notwithstanding all that we had in the George Floyd case, I don't know of a single person who thought that there would be a guilty, guilty, guilty; who thought that the officer would be found guilty on all three of the charges. I don't know of a single person. Perhaps you do.

But notwithstanding all of the evidence that we saw, all of the testimony that we heard, there were people—I was among them—who literally had great concern for what the verdict would be and how it would be responded to. I had my concerns. I think they were legitimate concerns to have in this case, given our history in the case of questionable shootings, police-civilian encounters, and a person ends up losing his life.

I heard the verdict with my colleagues right here on campus in this facility, and I believed it after a moment of disbelief. It wasn't something that you just automatically, axiomatically believe. But it was something that I believed, but I had a moment of disbelief. But I knew that verdict could be a seminal moment in time that will impact the rest of time.

I believe that those jurors will be treated very kindly by history. I think that history is going to show that they were people who rose to the occasion. Jurors do this, they can rise to the occasion. These did, and I am grateful to them.

I believe that those officers who testified rose to the occasion. They separated themselves from that which is perceived to be egregious, and that is being kind, but they separated themselves from that conduct. History will be kind to them.

But there was overwhelming evidence, and we know what happened with overwhelming evidence. This case has not been ruled upon or judged by a grand jury, and, as a result, we don't know what will happen. All we know is that this family is still grieving. It has been a year since their son lost his life—a year today, around 6 a.m.—and they are still waiting for a decision.

I have some concerns now about the decision. Hear my concerns.

Let us assume that it goes before a grand jury, this case. When I say “it,”

I mean this case goes before a grand jury. And let's assume that it results in a no bill, the grand jury does not indict. It does not return a true bill, which would be an indictment. Let's assume this is a no bill in this case. What happens before the grand jury stays with the grand jury. This family won't have answers.

There was supposed to be a ballistics report.

Will they have the opportunity to read the ballistics report?

I hope so. But the grand jury works in secrecy. It is shrouded in secrecy. And I am not antithetical to grand juries. But my point is, will this family get answers if there is a no bill?

The system has got to change. You cannot leave a family under these circumstances with more questions than answers after the case has made its way through the judicial system. You can't leave them like this. They will suffer the rest of their lives. They have got to know what happened.

The system has to change. There has to be a way for these families to know more about what happened when the cameras are off and no witnesses are available. There has to be a way for them to at least know what happens when the case is presented.

They are not allowed to be there when the grand jury deliberates. I am not going to quarrel with this. I understand that grand jurors have a right, to some degree, of protection because what they do can bring harm to them. But what I don't understand is why we don't have a system that allows for the evidence to be made available to people who have lost someone near and dear, someone that they love.

In Texas, there is another way that would be perceived as novel. It is only in Texas, by the way. Only in Texas. There is something called a court of inquiry. In Texas, if you believe that a crime has been committed, you can take your evidence to a district court judge, and you can ask that judge to review what you have. And if that judge believes that there may have been a crime committed, that judge would go to an administrative judge. We will call this person a presiding judge. And then that judge can require—that second judge—so you have two judges involved—happens to concur. And then witnesses can be called, and we can examine what happened. But this is only in Texas.

I am looking at legislation to give us the opportunity at a national level to do something similar to what we can do in Texas, because people need to know. These parents would feel much better and get through the grieving process, something that we all will go through at some point in our lives if we live long enough. It would give them—if they had the transparency, if they could just know what was said, what was the decision really based upon if there is not a true bill, an indictment. They need to know.

But they represent many other families who have circumstances where

they have lost someone; questionable circumstances, no camera, no witnesses; and in some cases where there are witnesses who are not believed; in some cases where the camera reveals what others would have us not believe when we see it with our own eyes. There are some cases where we have had video, but we are told that we can't believe our eyes.

Thank God the jurors in the George Floyd case believed their eyes, believed what they saw, believed those officers who gave testimony.

I hope that we will, at some point in our history, reach a time when we won't have a Member of Congress have to engage with family members under these circumstances, but some things have to change before we will get to this time.

One of the things that will have to change is a belief that has been called to our attention by some people who have been demeaned and vilified. And the belief is that Black lives matter.

This is a powerful movement.

Are there some persons who associate with the movement who may have done some things that I don't approve of?

Yes, many have.

But this is a powerful movement. We have got to have persons who are armed, those who have the power of life and death, believe that Black lives matter. We have got to have them believe that you don't have the right to punish a person after you have arrested the person.

Notwithstanding what you heard a former President say, you don't have the right to punish after you have arrested. And you know he said it.

□ 1430

He told peace officers—I like peace officer as opposed to police—when you are arresting a person you don't have to be nice.

Madam Speaker, once you have a person within your care, custody, and control, that person's well-being is in your hands. You don't have the power or the right to punish them. You may have the power, but you don't have the right to. You don't punish 9 minutes and 29 seconds, a knee on a neck—cruel and unusual punishment. You don't have the right to do this. You may have the power, but you don't have the right. If Black lives matter, then you wouldn't do it.

Not all police officers—not all peace officers—I prefer peace officer to police—not all, but those who do have to be punished, because we have got to let the world know that Black lives matter and that you have got to treat people with the same level of dignity and respect that you want your child to receive and that you want your mother to receive, the same level of dignity and respect because Black lives matter.

I will be with the Bearys this weekend. There will be a vigil in Houston, and I will be there with them. My hope is that we will have heard something

about their son's demise from the officials who are charged with the responsibility and an obligation to perform a just and fair investigation. My hope is that this will happen and that they will have some closures.

Madam Speaker, I want Mr. and Mrs. Beary to know that I am never going to give up on this. Their son's life mattered to me. I never met him, but his life mattered. I will be with them. I will be with them until the end. His life mattered.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in order to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this has been a confusing time period I think for most of America, and why the confusion is becoming so cluttered among us all is because we are using definitions that sometimes don't seem to make sense for the situation that we are in.

So I was thinking back, and not too long ago we were told that we don't have to worry about our borders because we really don't have a crisis there, what we have is a challenge.

As we seem to constantly redefine or put different labels on what we know to be true, I think it is time for a moment of clarity. I went to Oxford Languages to find out just what a crisis is.

So this is not my definition. This is what Oxford Languages has said: A crisis is a time of intense difficulty or trouble or danger; a time when a difficult or important decision must be made.

So what is it I am talking about?

I am talking about our crisis at our borders.

So why would a guy who lives in western Pennsylvania worry about what is happening on the borders in Texas and Arizona? That is almost 2,000 miles away from where I live. That is almost 2,000 miles away from the people I represent. How could it possibly impact them?

So I would tell my friends that if you don't think this is going to have an impact in the community you live in, this is coming to a town real close to you real soon.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, we are now housing about 150 young girls who have come from the border. Now, I don't know where their starting point was. I know where their entry came, and I know now that these unaccompanied young ladies—they are 7 to 12 years old—have now been shuttled to Erie, Pennsylvania, into housing which is much better than what they were experiencing at the border. They are living there now, and I am not sure that they know what the consequences of this relocation means to them.

I have been told that of those people who have come in, those little girls who have come in, approximately 30 of them have COVID.

We sit in this House—the people's House—and we debate issues that are sometimes very confusing and very conflicting and separate us as a people. This is not an issue that should separate us. If we truly believe that there is a humanitarian crisis, then we should fix it in a humanitarian way.

I have often been told that you can't beat something with nothing. The previous administration under President Trump had a very clear policy about how we were supposed to handle the surge at our borders, a very clear process, very clear what was to take place. That all changed. As the Biden administration came in, they said, no, this policy from the previous administration is untenable, it is not humane, and it is no longer going to be in existence.

Again, Madam Speaker, you can't replace something with nothing. My question to the administration through several letters and through several requests for the HHS and the Office of Refugee Resettlement, was answered with no answer at all. So if you have no policy you have no answer.

If you continue to say that we really don't have a crisis at our border, then you are either unaware or just choose not to say what you really have in mind, and you can only do that if you don't really have anything in mind.

Madam Speaker, I think that in the people's House—and we are always defined as who is in the majority and who is in the minority and who represents whom and whose best interests are being upheld, and I would just suggest that this is the people's House. It is not called the Republic House or the Democrat House. It is called the people's House, and the people—the American people—need to have an answer to what is our policy on the border?

What is our policy going forward?

How are we going to relocate these children?

They are children. My wife and I being the mother and father of four children and grandparents of 10 children, I cannot imagine in my life handing over my grandchildren or my children to somebody I don't know and saying: Would you please get them to America where I know they will be safe, sound, and well-treated?

This is truly a crisis. More importantly, this is a dereliction of duty by

the current administration. I am requesting that the Biden administration answer not just me from western Pennsylvania, the 16th Congressional District, but the people of America who deserve to know what this policy is, how it is going to be administered, and what do these contracts look like when we are transporting these children from one location to another, and, ultimately, where are they supposed to land?

Where are they supposed to find refuge?

Where are they supposed to find a loving family to take care of them?

I have been told that 90 percent of these unaccompanied children are going to end up with family members, and my question is: Where did you collect that data?

I have granddaughters who were 12, and I have granddaughters who were 7. I think it would be a difficult question to ask them what their future looks like whenever they have been shuttled off to someplace far away from home by people they don't know and then being told: Don't worry, everything is going to be fine, and 90 percent of you are going to end up with a family member.

Really?

Where is that data?

I will close with this—and I really appreciate the gentleman yielding—it is time for Americans to stand up and demand that we have an answer to what our policy is at our border.

What are we going to do with these children?

If we are truly calling this a humanitarian crisis, then we need to have a humanitarian answer. No answer, no process absolutely is not the way America works.

So I am calling on the administration today to please answer our questions. I will be in Erie, Pennsylvania, on Saturday where I will be able to physically examine where these children are, and I will come back to Congress with what I have seen happen.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I also rise to address the self-inflicted disaster occurring at our southern border. I, along with nine other Republicans in the House Oversight and Reform Committee, visited the border last week to see for ourselves the national security and humanitarian disaster that is wreaking havoc on our Nation.

When our Border Patrol agents are pulled from their posts to deal with the swarms of children at processing facilities, the remote border is left wide open for the really bad folks to stroll right in. These aren't people whom we see on television wearing Biden T-shirts, looking for the nearest Border Patrol agent so they can surrender to them. These are folks in full camouflage, ski masks, and usually armed, often with automatic weapons.

These intruders who breach the remote parts of the border illegally are

referred to as get-aways. Because our agents are outnumbered, usually all they can do is simply document these groups as they pass on by. The notation for the records is simply 20 plus, even though there are often 40, 60, or even 80 or more people.

In January and February alone, there were over 61,000 reported get-aways. That is a staggering amount, but because the 20-plus documentation grossly underestimates the actual figures, agents told us the real number for the first 2 months of this year was probably closer to 120,000.

Left unchecked, we are looking at 750,000 get-aways breaking into our country this year alone. Again, these are not asylum seekers surrendering at the border. They are dangerous criminals, drug smugglers, human traffickers, and terrorists who are willing to do anything to get into America and not be caught. Once they make it to Interstate 10, just a few miles north of the border, they can have easy access to any place in the country.

This isn't a border State problem. It is an unfolding national disaster of unprecedented scope that must be addressed for the security of our country. Yet the Biden administration and my colleagues across the aisle refuse to even acknowledge the problem. So far, neither the President nor Vice President have bothered to visit the border.

We can stop this manufactured crisis.

First, we need to complete the border wall. We have construction materials laying idle in the desert. President Biden used to think the border wall was a good idea. It is time he stops cowing to the radical elements within his own party and do what he knows is right. The materials are there and the contracts to complete the work are in place, just sitting there. Just finish the job.

Second, end the practice of catch and release and re-implement the Migrant Protection Protocols that proved so successful in reducing the number of border incursions. Officers shared with us that only 10 to 12 percent of people who come here seeking asylum have legitimate cases. The rest are sent back. By requiring them to remain in Mexico while their asylum requests are adjudicated, roughly 90 percent who know their cases are bogus won't risk the journey, and those who do have legitimate causes to seek asylum will have it granted more expeditiously. That would be the humane course of action.

We are, indeed, a nation of immigrants. Many industries in my home State of Florida, including agriculture, hospitality, and construction, depend on a steady flow of legal immigrants in order to function. But for America to remain the world's brightest beacon of hope, we must acknowledge that a fundamental part of what makes it so attractive is our adherence to the rule of law.

Honest, law-abiding citizens like the Johnsons, the Coopers, and others we met at the border asked us to tell their

story. They are not confident, though, that we will. They also want our government to know that they aren't looking for special consideration. These are tough people who simply want the opportunity to live and work their land in peace and security without having to live in fear. They want to know that we will not forget about them. We promised to share their story. We must not let them down.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 2021 AT PAGE H2003

COMMEMORATING 46TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK APRIL

Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 46th anniversary of Black April.

April 30, 1975, marked the fall of Saigon and the end of the Vietnam war. Many Vietnamese Americans who were alive during the war remember this as the day that signified the loss of a country they once called home.

The people left everything they knew to flee communism. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people have resettled in the United States and built vibrant communities here. California's 48th District is the proud home of Little Saigon, which is home to more Vietnamese Americans than anywhere else in the United States.

On Black April, I will join the Vietnamese Americans in our community and around the country in honoring those who served in Vietnam, and those who lost their lives attempting to flee Communist rule.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon on Monday, April 26, 2021.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 26, 2021, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-915. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2020; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-916. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2020 Annual Report of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public

Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1543); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-917. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2020 Merger Decisions Report, pursuant to section 18(c)(9) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-918. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Cooking Products (RIN: 1904-AE36) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-919. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Test Procedure Interim Waiver Process [EERE-2019-BT-NOA-0011] (RIN: 1904-AE24) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-920. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Establishment of a New Product Class for Residential Dishwashers [EERE-2018-BT-STD-0005] (RIN: 1904-AE35) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-921. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final interim rule — Interpretive rule on Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Furnaces and Commercial Water Heaters (RIN: 1904-AE39) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-922. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Procedures for Evaluating Statutory Factors for Use in New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards [EERE-2017-BT-STD-0062] (RIN: 1904-AE84) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-923. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Definition of Showerhead [EERE-2020-BT-TP-0002] (RIN: 1904-AE85) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-924. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Establishment of New Product Classes for Residential Clothes Washers and Consumer Clothes Dryers [EERE-2020-BT-STD-0001] (RIN: 1904-AE86) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-925. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation

and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Walk-In Coolers and Walk-In Freezers [EERE-2020-BT-TP-0016] (RIN: 1904-AF02) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-926. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final determination — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts [EERE-2015-BT-STD-0006] (RIN: 1905-AD51) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-927. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures [DOE-HQ-2020-0017] (RIN: 1990-AA49) received April 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-928. A letter from the Director, National Intrepid Center of Excellence, transmitting the Center's Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-929. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a semiannual report detailing telecommunications-related payments made to Cuba pursuant to Treasury Department licenses during the period from July 1 through December 31, 2020, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6); Public Law 102-484, Sec. 1705(e)(6) (as amended by Public Law 104-114, Sec. 102(g)); (110 Stat. 794); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-930. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Appropriations, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Report of the United States Government, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(e)(1); Public Law 97-258, Sec. 331(e)(1) (as amended by Public Law 103-356, Sec. 405(c)); (108 Stat. 3416); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-931. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting three (3) notifications of a federal vacancy, designation of an acting officer, and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-932. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting one (1) notification of a federal vacancy and designation of an acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-933. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting one (1) notification of a designation of an acting office, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-934. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting three (3) notifications of a designation of an acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-935. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmit-

ting the Office's FY 2020 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-936. A letter from the Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2020 Annual Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-937. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's 59th Annual Report for fiscal year 2020, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 306(a); Public Law 109-304, Sec. 4; (120 Stat. 1489); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 3. A bill to establish a fair price negotiation program, protect the Medicare program from excessive price increases, and establish an out-of-pocket maximum for Medicare part D enrollees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Oversight and Reform, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 2750. A bill to establish an Interagency Working Group on Coastal Blue Carbon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. NEWMAN, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 2751. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 2752. A bill to designate the Castner Range in the State of Texas, to establish the Castner Range National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ALLRED (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2753. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide the representative of record of a claimant for compensation or benefits administered by the Secretary an opportunity to review a proposed determination regarding that claim; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Mr. BERGMAN):

H.R. 2754. A bill to authorize the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund to fund research of the symptoms of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Mr. FULCHER):

H.R. 2755. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop a modeling tool, conduct a study, and issue reports relating to the tax equivalent amount of payments under the Payments in lieu of taxes program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 2756. A bill to require a study of the barriers to conservation practice adoption on leased agricultural land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 2757. A bill to require the Natural Resources Conservation Service to review the national conservation practice standards, taking into consideration climate benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 2758. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 2759. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 2760. A bill to require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere to identify a consistent, Federal set of best available forward-looking meteorological information and to require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to convene an effort to make such set available, with advice and technical assistance, to standards-developing organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MAST, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2761. A bill to establish a national mercury monitoring program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CASE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 2762. A bill to require the integration of climate-resilience considerations into all development work of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2763. A bill to establish the Financing Energy Efficient Manufacturing Program at the Department of Energy to provide financial assistance to promote energy efficiency and onsite renewable technologies in manufacturing facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H.R. 2764. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to increase participation in community solar and the receipt of associated benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 2765. A bill to promote equity in advanced coursework and programs at elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BASS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SOTO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BUSH, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 2766. A bill to grant lawful permanent resident status to certain eligible persons who were separated from immediate family members by the Department of Homeland

Security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CHU (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 2767. A bill to clarify the eligibility for participation of peer support specialists in the furnishing of behavioral health integration services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 2768. A bill to make housing more affordable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2769. A bill to establish the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund to ensure a safe, sustainable, convenient transportation option for the people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DeFAZIO (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SIREs, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2770. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for aviation system enhancements during public health emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DeLAURO (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. COOPER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 2771. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health and well-being of maltreated infants and toddlers through the implementation of infant-toddler court teams within States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DeLAURO:

H.R. 2772. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on sugary drinks, to dedicate the revenues from such tax to the prevention, treatment, and research of diet-related health conditions in disproportionately impacted populations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HILL, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr.

AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 2773. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CASE, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2774. A bill to authorize appropriations for climate financing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLEGGO (for himself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 2775. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain information publicly available on one internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 2776. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify the authority for pay and work schedules of border patrol agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 2777. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish and support advanced recycling research and development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Ms. JACOBS of California):

H.R. 2778. A bill to require a pilot program on activities under the Transition Assistance Program for a reduction in suicide among veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Ms. MACE, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 2779. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the publication, by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, of information relating to rulemakings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. SABLÁN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 2780. A bill to provide for climate change planning, mitigation, adaptation, and resilience in the United States Territories and Freely Associated States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently

determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 2781. A bill to amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 to reauthorize grants for and require applied water supply research regarding the water resources research and technology institutes established under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MANN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi):

H.R. 2782. A bill to ensure that women seeking an abortion are notified, before giving informed consent to receive an abortion, of the medical risks associated with the abortion procedure and the major developmental characteristics of the unborn child; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. COMER, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. MACE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 2783. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require that the Office of Personnel Management submit an annual report to Congress relating to the use of official time by Federal employees; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 2784. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to create a new national program to support mid-career workers, including workers from underrepresented populations, in reentering the STEM workforce, by providing funding to small- and medium-sized STEM businesses so the businesses can offer paid internships or other returnships that lead to positions above entry level; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KINZINGER (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 2785. A bill to establish in the Department of State the United States Energy Resource Governance Initiative to promote sound mining sector governance and resilient energy mineral supply chains by bringing countries together to engage on advancing governance principles, sharing best practices, and encouraging a level playing field for investment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 2786. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax rate parity among all tobacco products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 2787. A bill to secure the research enterprise of the United States from the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Labor, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 2788. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the cap on full-

time employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs who provide equal employment opportunity counseling; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2789. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to administer a pilot program to employ veterans in positions that relate to conservation and resource management activities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 2790. A bill to establish jobs programs for long-term unemployed workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 2791. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a renewable energy grant program for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2792. A bill to require sales and leases of assets of public housing projects in connection with solar energy projects to financially benefit the residents of such public housing project and the budget of the public housing agency that owns such public housing project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Ms. DEAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SIRS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 2793. A bill to reauthorize the Highlands Conservation Act, to authorize States to use funds from that Act for administrative purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. NORTON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CHU, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BUSH, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CASE, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 2794. A bill to provide for the protection of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and interconnected Federal lands and waters, including Voyageurs National Park, within the Rainy River Watershed in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEIJER (for himself and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 2795. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 2796. A bill to amend section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to update the family attribution rule; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 2797. A bill to establish an interagency committee on the development of green alert systems that would be activated when a veteran goes missing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. GOMMERT):

H.R. 2798. A bill to provide for the withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2799. A bill to amend the Small Business Act ensure duplicate loans are ineligible under the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. MACE, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ROSE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. CLOUD, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BUDD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BUSHON, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DUNN):

H.R. 2800. A bill to title 38, United States Code, to permit veterans to grant access to their records in the databases of the Veterans Benefits Administration to certain designated congressional employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 2801. A bill to establish a durable framework for achieving long-term reductions in methane emissions from the oil and gas sector through advanced detection, measurement, and abatement technologies and practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. ARRINGTON, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 2802. A bill to allow amounts made available under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund to eligible law enforcement agencies for border security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2803. A bill to address the impact of climate change on agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. CHU, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2804. A bill to establish State-Federal partnerships to provide students the opportunity to attain higher education at in-State public institutions of higher education without debt, to provide Federal Pell Grant eligibility to DREAMer students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2805. A bill to discontinue a Federal program that authorizes State and local law enforcement officers to investigate, apprehend, and detain aliens in accordance with a written agreement with the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and to clarify that immigration enforcement is solely a function of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KEATING, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LAMB, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 2806. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a mission statement of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. REED, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H.R. 2807. A bill to permit Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-recognized virtual diabetes prevention program suppliers to be included in the Medicare Diabetes Prevention Program Expanded Model conducted by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation under section 1115A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1315a); to the Com-

mittee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Ms. MACE, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. CAWTHORN):

H.R. 2808. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make improvements to Health Savings Accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 2809. A bill to authorize the President to provide disaster assistance to States and Indian Tribes under a major disaster recovery program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. MRVAN):

H.R. 2810. A bill to ensure that certain Federal infrastructure programs require the use of materials produced in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EMMER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILMER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MACE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 2811. A bill to prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 2812. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities from using pre-dispute arbitration agreements with respect to residents of those facilities under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2813. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to strike provisions that limit the disclosure of certain information by the Consumer Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BASS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CROW, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 2814. A bill to repeal the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, and provide for the discoverability and admissibility of gun trace information in civil proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 2815. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a temporary payment increase under the Medicare program for certain biosimilar biological products to encourage the development and use of such products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KILMER, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2816. A bill to provide for the Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. SABLÁN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILD, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT,

Ms. STEVENS, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MENG, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. BASS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CARBON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LIEU, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 2817. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 and the Head Start Act to promote child care and early learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 2818. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program for States to offset incremental rate increases paid by low-income households resulting from the implementation of infrastructure programs that are designed to accelerate the necessary replacement, repair, or maintenance of natural gas distribution systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 2819. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and expand the Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. BACON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KATKO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. COOPER, Ms. MACE, Ms. WILD, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mrs. BUSTOS):

H.R. 2820. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program to reduce barriers to entry for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in certain voluntary markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 2821. A bill to provide for a coordinated Federal program to accelerate plastics waste reduction and support recycling research and development for the economic and national security of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 2822. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out an energy storage re-

search program, loan program, and technical assistance and grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 2823. A bill to provide for the consideration of energy storage systems by electric utilities as part of a supply side resource process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 2824. A bill to promote United States-Mongolia trade by authorizing duty-free treatment for certain imports from Mongolia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2825. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a registry of certain veterans who were stationed at Fort McClellan, Alabama, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 2826. A bill to establish a Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy, to authorize the admission of climate-displaced persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 2827. A bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to expand certain benefits for surviving spouses of members of the Armed Forces who die in line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. KIND, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KELLER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. REED, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LONG, and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 2828. A bill to require enforcement against misbranded milk alternatives; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 2829. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish reference prices for prescription drugs for purposes of Federal health programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services,

Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Reform, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MAST):
H.R. 2830. A bill to protect the Second Amendment rights of adults whose use of marijuana is permitted by State or tribal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:
H.J. Res. 43. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. OMAR):
H.J. Res. 44. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding health care; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.J. Res. 45. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the presidential pardoning power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:
H. Res. 342. A resolution recognizing that Mississippi County, Arkansas, is the leader in electric arc furnace steel production; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON (for herself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. SOTO):

H. Res. 343. A resolution recognizing the 500th anniversary of the founding of the city of San Juan, Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H. Res. 344. A resolution declaring racism a public health crisis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. HERN, and Mr. COLE):

H. Res. 345. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee should correct the Olympic records for Jim Thorpe for his unprecedented accomplishments during the 1912 Olympic Games; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CROW, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LIEU, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY,

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SABLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SIREs, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. COHEN):

H. Res. 346. A resolution expressing support for honoring Earth Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STEUBE:
H. Res. 347. A resolution congratulating Charlotte County, Florida, on its 100th anniversary; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. MEIJER):

H. Res. 348. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United Nations Security Council should immediately impose an arms embargo against the military of Burma; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts):

H. Res. 349. A resolution supporting the goals of Overdose Awareness Day by lowering the United States flag to half-staff on all Federal buildings the 31st day of August each year; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PALLONE:
H.R. 3.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Ms. BONAMICI:
H.R. 2750.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DEAN:
H.R. 2751.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. ESCOBAR:
H.R. 2752.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. ALLRED:
H.R. 2753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make "all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers Vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. BEYER:
H.R. 2754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. BOEBERT:
H.R. 2755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 and Article IV Section 3.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 2756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution
By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 2757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:
H.R. 2758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:
H.R. 2759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 2760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 2761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 2762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 2763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 2764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 2765.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 2766.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 2767.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 2768.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2769.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

121 H.R. 2770.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 2771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 2772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8; U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 2773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 2774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8:

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. GALLEGRO:

H.R. 2775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 2776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 2777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution stating that Congress has the authority to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution."

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 2778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution stating that Congress has the authority to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution."

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 2779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article. IV. Section. 3. Clause 2. "The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all of the needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or the Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 2781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 2782.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution states "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 2784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KINZINGER:

H.R. 2785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 2786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 2787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 2788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LAMB:

H.R. 2789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 2790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 2791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 2794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. MEIJER:

H.R. 2795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 2796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 2797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 2801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 2802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 2803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 2804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 2805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Miss RICE of New York:

H.R. 2806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 2807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 2808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 2809.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2810.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: "The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 2811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 2812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 2813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 2814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Additionally, the Preamble to the Constitution provides support of the authority to enact legislation to promote the General Welfare.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 2815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 2816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 2818.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 or Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 2819.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 2820.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 2821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 2822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 2823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 2824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States, but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 2826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 2827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 2828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 2829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 2830.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 43.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H.J. Res. 44.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.J. Res. 45.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Powers and Duties of the President (Art. 2, Sec. 2, Cl. 1)

Mode of Amendment (Art. 5)

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ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BARR, Mr. ESTES, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. PENCE, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr.

NEHLS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 55: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 82: Ms. CASIO-CORTEZ and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 151: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 366: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 431: Mr. DUNN.

H.R. 432: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 463: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 472: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 521: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 549: Mr. TONKO and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 619: Mr. COMER.

H.R. 748: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 845: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 859: Mr. ROSENDALE.

H.R. 908: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 917: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 959: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1012: Mr. GUEST and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 1079: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1155: Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 1193: Mr. COLE and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1217: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1259: Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1283: Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 1297: Mr. MANN and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 1345: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1346: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 1368: Mr. TONKO, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1411: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 1455: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. PORTER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1458: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. Pallone, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 1480: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 1485: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1522: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1534: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 1543: Mr. FALLON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Ms. FOX.

H.R. 1650: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1655: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1667: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1729: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 1738: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1752: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 1783: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1884: Mr. CASE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1905: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 1916: Mrs. WALORSKI and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 1978: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 2107: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 2125: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 2127: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 2167: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 2192: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. Upton, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2198: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 2222: Ms. BASS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VARGAS, and Mrs. Watson Coleman.

H.R. 2229: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. Grijalva, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2244: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. Jordan, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. Fleischmann, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BUDD, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. COLE, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Ms. LÉGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 2294: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KILMER, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 2347: Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2414: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 2441: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 2449: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2460: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 2466: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 2486: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 2577: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 2584: Ms. NEWMAN and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 2588: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2600: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2616: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2637: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 2651: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 2654: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 2658: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 2705: Mr. ROY.

H.R. 2709: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 2718: Mr. MAST, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 2735: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 2745: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H. Res. 99: Mr. EMMER.

H. Res. 113: Mr. LATURNER.

H. Res. 118: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. ROY, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H. Res. 305: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. ISSA.

H. Res. 314: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. CAWTHORN.

H. Res. 317: Mr. KIM of New Jersey and Mr. MOORE of Utah.

H. Res. 318: Mr. BUCSHON.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petitions were filed:

Petition 2, April 20, 2021, by Mr. ROY on House Resolution 216, was signed by the following Members: Mr. Roy, Ms. Herrell, Mr. Cloud, Mr. Burchett, Mrs. Miller of Illinois, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Gaetz, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Mr. Norman, Mr. Moore of Alabama, Mrs. Greene of Georgia, Mr. Grothman, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mr. Budd, Mr. Posey, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bishop of North Carolina, Mr. Fallon, Ms. Tenney, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Jacobs of New York, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Pfluger, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buck, Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Ms. Van Dyne, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Baird, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Garcia of California, Mr. Owens, Mr. Babin, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Womack, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Rutherford, Ms. Foxx, Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hern, Mr. Cline, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rose, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Carter of Texas, Mr. Rosendale, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Cammack, Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. Hinson, Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. Miller of West Virginia, Mr. Good of Virginia, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Scalise, Mrs. Boebert, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Harris, Mr. Hagedorn, Mrs. Miller-Meeks, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Timmons, Mr. LaTurner, Mr. Waltz, Mr. Mast, Mr. Kustoff, Mr. Meuser, Mr. Steube, Mr. Palazzo, Mrs. Lesko, Mr. C. Scott Franklin of Florida, and Mr. Arrington.

Petition 3, April 21, 2021, by Mr. ROY on House Resolution 292, was signed by the following Members: Mr. Roy, Mrs. Boebert, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Harris, Mr. Hagedorn, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mr. LaTurner, Mr. Waltz, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Cawthorn, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Young, Mr. Van Drew, Mr. Murphy of North Carolina, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Norman, Mr. Mast, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Griffith, Mrs. Cammack, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Mann, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Rosendale, Mr. Steube, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Estes, Mr. Baird, Mr. C. Scott Franklin of Florida, Mr. Cloud, Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Mr. Stauber, Mr. Moore of Alabama, and Mr. Arrington.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 1 by Mrs. CAMMACK on House Resolution 274: Mrs. Greene of Georgia, Mr. Steube, Mr. Babin, and Mr. Cawthorn.